THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 123. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Treaty of Washington.

Vote on the Ratification.

Rejection of Amendments.

The Franco-German Treaty.

Fire in the Mountains.

Loss of Life and Property.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

THE TREATY RATIFIED.

All the Amendments Voted Down—The Fishery Articles Sustained by a Vote of Nearly Two to One.

A Washington despatch to the New York *Tribune* says:—

The Treaty of Washington was ratified to-night by a vote of 50 to 12, after a session of more than eleven hours' duration. The Senate met at 10 A. M., and immediately went into executive session. It is known that Messrs. Corbett, Kelly, Casserly, Thurman, and Morrill, of Vermont, made speeches in opposition to its ratification without amendment. Mr. Casserly's position is already known.

The Oregon Senators opposed it on account of the San Juan articles. Mr. Morrill took decided exception to the fishery provisions, and Mr. Thurman was earnest in his opposition on account of what he deemed a general unsatisfactory settlement, especially in the limitations to which we submit by the new rules of neutral law. Messrs. Cameron and Morton sustained the treaty, and argued against all amendments. The Democrats were in conference this morning, and decided to vote for amendments, and, as a rule, to oppose ratification.

Five amendments were offered, three being by Mr. Sumner. One of these proposed a strengthening of the second rule of arbitration in article 6 on the Alabama claims, which Mr. Sumner thought too vague. The debate on this was careful, and the vote on the motion to amend was lost by only two majority. The rule he sought to amend is as follows:—

Secondly, not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports, or waters, as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies, or arms, or the recruitment of men.

Mr. Sumner offered other amendmints touching the definition of neutral and belligerent rights and duties, but they were lost without a call ot the yeas and nays. There was a proposition to strike out the articles relating to the fisheries, but this was lost by a vote of nearly two to one; and there was an equally heavy majority against an amendment of Mr. Corbett's, to strike out the provision for arbitration on the San Juan dispute.

Thus, at about 11 P. M., the treaty passed the Senate exactly in the form in which it was received from the President. Sixty-seven Senators have attended the extra session, and sixty-two were present when the final vote was taken. The absentees included Messrs. Morrill, of Vt., and Blair, who were paired. The Democrats voted as a body against ratification, with the evident purpose of making a party cry against the treaty. The only Republican who acted with them was General West, of Louisiana, whose course is said to have been dictated by a desire to ingratiate himself with the Democracy.

The following list of the yeas and nays is possibly incorrect in one or two names; but I can say this much positively, that on the final vote 11 Democrats and 1 Republican put themselves on record against ratification. There are only 14 Democrats in the Senate.

YEAS.

Ames,	Gilbert,	Pool,
Anthony,	Hamilton (Texas),	Pratt,
Buckingham,	*Hamilton* (Md.),	Ramsey,
Boreman,	Hamlin,	Rice,
Caldwell,	Harlan,	Robertson,
Cameron,	Hill,	Sawyer,
Carpenter,	Hitchcock,	Schurz,
Chandler,	Howe,	Scott,
Clayton,	Kellogg,	Sherman,
Cole,	Lewis,	Spencer,
Conkling,	Logan,	Stewart,
Corbett,	Morrill (Me.),	Sumner,
Cragin,	Morton,	Trumbull,
Edmunds,	Nye,	Wilson,
Fenton,	Osborn,	Windom,
Flanagan,	Patterson,	Wright—50.
Frelinghuysen,	Pomeroy,	

NAYS.

Bayard,	*Davis* (W. Va.),	*Stockton*,
Casserly,	*Kelley*,	*Thurman*,
Cooper,	*Saulsbury*,	*Vickers*,
Davis (Ky.),	*Stevenson*,	*West*—12.

Paired—Messrs. Morrill (Vt.) and *Blair*.

Absent—Messrs. *Johnston*, Brownlow, Ferry (Conn.) and Sprague.

In the City but not Voting—Messrs. Ferry (Mich.) and Tipton.

There is excellent authority for the statement that Secretary Fish will soon retire from the Cabinet, and be appointed our member of the Tribunal of Arbitration which is to meet at Geneva for the settlement of the Alabama claims.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Further Details of its Effects in Canada—Its Wide Extent.

The Toronto papers publish telegrams from many localities in Canada, showing that the shock of earthquake soon after 1 o'clock on Sunday morning last was widely felt, it extending from the western part of the province of Ontario eastward to a point below Quebec. The Toronto *Globe*, summing up the accounts given in its telegrams, says:—

"The duration of the shock varied from a few seconds to two minutes, apparently increasing in intensity as it travelled eastward—that being the direction it took—judging from the time at which the disturbances are reported to have occurred No serious consequences followed the earthly rocking in any place. The shock apoears to have been most severely felt in parts of the Niagara district, and about the 'ancient capital;' though in some other towns the affrighted people for a few minutes expected to instantly witness the demolition of their houses. The quaking is generally described as having been accompanied by a noise resembling the sound of rushing waters or of a lightning express train. In Montreal the earthquake was followed by some curious phenomena, the thermometer rising to so deg., and the next day being dark and gloomy as if there was an eclipse of the sun."

In Hamilton the shock was felt about 1 o'clock, and a writer in the Hamilton *Times*, who was lying in bed reading at the moment of the tremor, says he was astounded to find the bed shaking under him, the doors and windows convulsively agitated, while the paper he held in his hand shook like an aspen leaf. A loud, rumbling noise, as of the passing of a heavily-laden wagon, was heard, and indeed the house shook as if a violent storm raged without. Getting up and putting his head out of the window, he was astonished to find that scarcely a breath of wind prevailed. The shock, he says, lasted nearly a minute. Looking at his watch he found it was 1·05 o'clock.

Much alarm was excited in Ottawa. The *Free Press* describes the shock and its effect as follows:—"The motion was so violently felt that houses trembled and windows rattled to such an extent as to alarm a great many persons. Along the north shore of the Ottawa, extending northeastwardly, the shock was even more violent than in the city, and it awakened the soundest sleepers by the trembling of the earth. We have not heard any persons say that the shock was accompanied by the rumbling noise that is usually heard on such occasions."

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

Prince Bismarck's Speech in the Reichsrath—How the War Indemnity is to be Paid—Confidence Expressed in the Thiers Government.

Prince Bismarck made the following communication on the 12th instant in the German Parliament:—

On the conclusion of the preliminaries of peace hopes were entertained that the labors of the conference which assembled to settle the final terms of the treaty would be terminated in a month or six weeks. This expectation was founded on the belief that the French Government would enjoy undisputed authority in France; but this hope was not realized. A longer delay in the conclusion of a definite peace would have given rise to a fear as to whether the French Government would remain in a position to fulfil its obligations. As regards the cession of territory, the object at stake was already in our hands, and there could be no doubt of the arrangements in this respect being carried out. The apprehensions that were entertained concerned the question whether the Government would be inclined and able to accomplish the conditions relating to the war contributions. Serious anxiety upon this point caused me to try the effect of a personal interview with the French Ministers. If we had not come to an agreement the German army would have occupied Paris, either by an arrangement with the Commune or by force, and thereupon we should have required the French Government to withdraw its troops behind the Loire and then resume negotiations. I only went to Frankfort with the intention of obtaining the settlement of a few pending questions, namely, the payment of the war contributions, the shortening of the delays, and the strengthening of the guarantee. But as it became manifest that a prospect existed of finally concluding peace I considered that that result would be a gain for both countries, as Germany would thereby be able to lessen her military burden, and France would achieve consolidation. The French Government is in the best possible position to meet the views of the people of France for a restoration of peace. Any other Government that might attempt to take its place would be suspected of not wishing to make peace equally secure. It is true, there will be some supplementary provisions necessary respecting the carrying out of the treaty, still a definite peace is now achieved. The terms for the payment of the war indemnity have been shortened; the first half milliard will be delivered within the thirty days following the occupation of Paris by the Versailles army. With regard to the mode of payment it has been settled that only specie or notes of safe banks, either English, Dutch, Prussian, or Belgian, will be accepted, or first-class bills. The second payment, amounting to 1,000,000,000, is to be made in the course of the year—namely, by the end of December. Not till then are we bound to evacuate the forts before Paris. The fourth half milliard has to be paid by the 1st of May next year. With reference to the payment of the last three milliards, the stipulations of the preliminaries of the treaty of peace will be adhered to, and the payments will be concluded by the 1st of March, 1874. The French Government hopes to be able to satisfy our requirements. Difficulties arose in connection with the question of our commercial relations. The French Government wishes to abrogate the treaty of commerce and appears to expect to obtain by that proceeding an increase of customs' receipts. I contented myself with obtaining for us the rights accorded to the most favored nations. By the most favored nations we understand England, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Austria, and Russia. With regard to the frontier question, it was decided not to understand "the Rayon of Belfort" in its technical significance, but to extend it by four or five kilometres. It appeared desirable to acquire some German communes near Thionville, together with Rellinger. This the French Government declared itself unable to grant. I therefore proposed to leave the question of ratification to the National Assembly, and I offered, in lieu of that territory, a further cession of country round Belfort. The remaining conditions of the treaty will be seen from the document itself, which will be published very shortly. We have acquired, for a certain sum of money, the portion of railway in Alsace and Lorraine which belongs to the Eastern of France Company. A delay of ten days—namely, till the 20th of May—has been agreed upon for the ratification of the treaty by the Emperor of Germany and the French National Assembly.

Prince Bismarck concluded as follows:—

I believe we have obtained from France all that we could reasonably expect. We have rendered our frontier safe, and we have insured the payment of the war indemnity as far as is humanly possible. More extensive demands would have entailed great sacrifices. I have every confidence that the French Government intends to carry out the provisions of the treaty, and that it will have the power so to do. The belief that it will not be possible to raise the large amount of the war indemnity is not shared by the French Minister of Finance. I entertain the hope that the peace which has been concluded will prove lasting and full of benedt, and that we shall not for a long time have to make use of the guarantees we have retained to secure ourselves against renewed aggressions.

FIRE IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Extensive Conflagrations in New York, New Jersey, and Long Island—A Hunter's Story.

Great fires have been raging lately in the forests of Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware counties, in New York. The woodlands in the remote sections of the Shandaken Mountains were discovered in flames on May 18. The underbrush, dry as tinder, was like a train of gunpowder, and the flames spread with extraordinary rapidity. The following homespun description is from the lips of an eye-witness:—

"You see, we were huntin' for b'ars, which you know get off to just such places, whar there aint nobody nor nuthin' to be a bother'n' on 'em. When we found a track, and were a follerin' on 't up, Jim says to me, 'Bob, something's a burning!' We hadn't tramped much further before the smoke came pretty thick—in puffs, like. There wasn't a breath of air. All at once there came a cloud of smoke, like a blanket. It came right down and made the woods almost as dark as sunset, although it was only about 2 o'clock. Then came a shower of cinders. We got choked and blinded. Some of the cinders came on our necks like so many needles stickin' into us. We were nigh to the top of the hills, and in a minute or so the smoke and cinders shifted another way, so we could see a bit. There never was such a sight! All about us, except one little streak along the east'rd was in a blaze. We were both as black as Congo niggers. It was like the Atlantic Ocean chock full of kerosene and pine-wood, all afire at once. Well, on top of this mountain, a bit off below us, was a hollow, with steep rocks all around it. There was a spring and a brook there, and green grass. In that hollow, say about ten rods long and five wide, there were more than a million of snakes—adders, moccasins, racers, and black snakes—and woodchucks, squirrels, foxes, and one b'ar. They had all come there to get to the water away from the fire, but now the water was nearly all dried up, the ground baked, and the rocks around as hot as an oven. They were all walled in by the fire. There was no gittin' out. The b'ar laid down on his back and growled. His hair was most burnt off, and his hide was scorched. The foxes were burnt as bad, and looked awful curious with their tails all roasted. The most amusing thing of all was the snakes. Some of them were dead in heaps, all twisted up and burst open; others were burnt crisp, and the rest squirmed and wriggled like a heap of tangled ropes. All this happened in less than ha'f an hour. While we stood a-gawking at the sight, a gust of wind and hot cinders came on us. We choked, and turned around to get out. There was no time to lose. Only a narrow, dry ravine was unburnt. Down that we went, about two yards at each straddle, until we got to the bottom. We'll never forgit that, stranger; and if hell is any hotter'n that, we'll jine the meetin' next Sunday, sure!"

The whole of the Shandaken Mountains seemed to be on fire last Saturday night In the vicinity of Monticello and Liberty Village the fires extend for miles in several directions. Tens of thousands of acres of excellent woodland have been burned over, and thousands of cords of wood have been destroyed. The Methodist chapel, the public school-house, and other buildings have been consumed at Black Lake. Wild rumors prevail of other extensive losses of property, and, perhaps, of human life. The flames have surrounded several farms and dwellings on the distant mountain terraces, and fears are entertained as to the safety of the families.

The forests on the Orange County Mountains have also been on fire. The most extensive of these conflagrations was along the Hudson Highlands, westward of Ionia Island. Showers arrested the flames on Monday, and the fires are now smouldering. Extensive forest fires are said to be raging in the New Jersey pine barrens and on Long Island.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

BEDLAM ON FIRE.

Fires in Every Street.

The Rebels Fighting Like Fiends.

Palaces and Embassies Burned.

Cost of the Versailles Victory.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Vice-President Colfax Recovering.

Verdict in the Foster Trial.

Murder in the First Degree.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Destruction of the Luxembourg Palace.

LONDON, May 25.—The latest despatches from Paris say the palace of the Luxemburg has been partially blown up, and the Palais Royale is still burning.

Only a Third of the Louvre Has Been Saved.

Fighting continues at the Hotel de Ville and at the terminus of the Northern Railroad. Marshal MacMahon, with his staff, has removed to the Place Vendome.

A Heavy Rain

is falling.

VERSAILLES, May 24—Night.—General Vinoy telegraphs that he has possession of the Hotel de Ville. Belleville and the Temple quarter resist vigorously.

It is reported that Delescluze has been arrested.

Six Great Fires are Visible.

PARIS, May 24—Night.—The Place Vendome was definitely occupied at 4 o'clock this morning. The insurgents made a strong stand in the Rue St. Honore.

The Palais Royale

was set on fire by the retiring insurgents. The capture of the Place Vendome made

The Tuileries Untenable,

and the insurgents saturated it with petroleum and set it on fire. The insurgents are still

Fighting Like Fiends.

The Eastern faubourg population seem mad with joy, and the tri-color waves everywhere. The streets are quiet, and the Versailles troops are orderly.

The Hunt for Commune Leaders

has begun, and the police are searching houses and cellars.

Paris is Enveloped in a Dense Pall of Smoke,

and is terribly damaged. The streets are smeared with blood and littered with *debris*.

PARIS, May 24—Morning.—Last night, from the American Legation, at about 11 o'clock, I watched the burning of the Hotel de Ville. At 2 o'clock it appeared to be a mass of livid flames.

The Austrian Embassy

and the property of the Empress Eugenie were also burned. The "Caisse des Consignation," is reported destroyed. Likewise

The Spanish Embassy.

Departure from Paris is impossible, and circulation through the city is difficult and dangerous. A large number of cannon are pointed down the Rue Lafayette.

The Troops are Taking Barricades,

and act splendidly, notwithstanding the insurgent fusillade from the houses. The Place de la Concorde has been carried. There has been heavy fighting near Mont Parnasse.

The Loss of the Versaillists

troops has been small. Twelve hundred prisoners were taken to Versailles. The Versaillists are sending firemen to the city from the towns within a radius of twenty miles.

Thiers Announces

that all the Nationals will be disarmed immediately. A letter from Paris says the Versaillists are masters and

The City is in Ashes.

BOULOGNE, May 24—Midnight.—It is rumored that the Communist prisoners are coming to the same prison that Louis Napoleon occupied.

Terrible Fighting.

PARIS, May 24—[Special to New York *Tribune*]—Wednesday.—The fighting to-day on the Boulevard Haussmann and in the Faubourg St. Honore was very severe, and many houses are filled with dead and wounded of both sides.

The Ministry of Finance is Burning

fiercely, and the Tuileries and north side of the Louvre are completely gutted.

Four Walls Only of Palais Royal are Standing.

The fighting was very severe around the

Hotel de Ville,

which was blazing with petroleum.

The British Embassy Building

was much damaged, and the Audit Office of Archives was burned. The Place de la Concorde was terribly injured.

No Quarter is Given.

The Versaillists behave well to the inhabitants.

Fires are Raging in Nearly Every Street.

The Northern Railway is in the hands of the Versaillists. There is a heavy bombardment of Paris from a barricade on the Rue Lafayette.

The Hotel de Ville Occupied by the Versaillists.

LONDON, May 25.—A despatch to the *Daily News* says General Vinoy telegraphs to Versailles that the Hotel de Ville is occupied by his troops.

Delescluze has been Arrested.

The insurgents in the Rue St. Antoine and on the Boulevard Montrouge, and also at Belleville, though fighting without leaders, still resist the advance of the Versaillists.

OUTSIDE OF PARIS, May 25—A. M.—There was

Furious Cannonading

and firing of musketry during the whole of last night. The insurgent batteries in the Arrondissement des Buttes-Chaumont still hold out.

The Conflagrations Are Decreasing,

notwithstanding the fact that the fire engines, many of which are arriving from the provinces, accomplished but little.

Circular from M. Thiers—Buildings Destroyed, Etc.

VERSAILLES, May 25.—M. Thiers has to-day issued a circular of information to the provinces, as follows:—

"We are masters of Paris, except a small portion which will be occupied to-day. The Louvre has been saved. The hotel of the Minister of Finance is partially burned. The Tuileries and Palais du Quai d'Orsay, in which the Council of State holds its sessions, are wholly destroyed. We have already 12,000 prisoners, and shall have 20,000. The soil of Paris is strewn with insurgent dead.

"Our loss is small. The army behaved admirably. Justice will soon be satisfied and France be happy in the midst of her own misfortunes.

England and Germany.

LONDON, May 25.—It is said negotiations are in progress between the Governments of England and Germany for a cession by the former to the latter of the island of Heligoland.

The United States Steam Frigate Worcester

is at Liverpool, and will in a few days leave for Boston.

The Derby Stakes,

amounting to about £6000, were, after the race, presented by Baron Rothschild to Welles, the jockey who rode the winner.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, May 25—11·30 A. M.—Consols, 93⅜ for money and account. Bonds of 1862, 90⅜; of 1865, old, 90⅜; of 1867, 92⅜; 10-40s, 89.

LONDON, May 25—11·30 A. M.—Sugar, 31s.@31s. 6d., afloat.

LIVERPOOL, May 25—10·30 A. M.—Cotton active and firmer; uplands, 7⅛@7⅛d.; Orleans, 7¼@ 7¼d. Sales to-day estimated at 150,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 25—1·30 P. M.—Consols, 93⅜ for monty and account. American securities unchanged.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Fire on Ann Street.

NEW YORK, May 25.—A fire at Nos. 59 and 61 Ann street this morning destroyed the property of Charles Croske, electrotyper, and Frederick Hall, sign manufacturer. Total loss $15,000; insured.

Verdict Against the City.

Alexander C. Orr yesterday recovered from the city $53,593, the full value, with interest, of a grain elevator and other property destroyed by rioters in July, 1863.

Return of the Worcester.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The United States steamer Worcester, which took out a cargo of French relief supplies from Boston, will sail this week from Liverpool for this port, bringing the guns which once formed the battery of the Confederate steamer Shenandoah.

The Inman line of steamers will soon discontinue the

Mail Service to Halifax,

the last steamer for Liverpool via that port leaving New York on June 27.

Senator Wilson,

of Massachusetts, has engaged passage in the Scotia for Liverpool on June 7.

The Fires on the Mountains

in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware counties have swept over ten thousand acres of woodland. Three cabins have been destroyed, and it is believed that all the occupants perished.

Coal Companies' Consolidation.

A movement which is likely to be successful is in progress for the consolidation of three companies of the Cumberland coal region.

Another Released Fenian.

Thomas Clarke Luby, who was released from an Irish prison, with other Fenian exiles, last winter, arrived in this city on Thursday from Hamburg and was banquetted by a number of prominent Irishmen last night.

Foster Convicted of Murder in the First Degree.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The jury in the Foster case this morning returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, with a recommendation to mercy. Foster's wife was affected to tears, but the prisoner was unmoved. He was remanded until to-morrow for sentence.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Official Copy of the Treaty.

WASHINGTON May 25.—The official copy of the Treaty of Washington was delivered to the President this morning, and thence transmitted to the State Department, where it will be placed in a box prepared for the purpose, and sent to England.

Condition of Mr. Colfax.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Vice-President Colfax passed a comfortable night, slept well, and sat up half an hour this morning. His physician reports him generally improving, though still very weak and requiring quiet and rest.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 25—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The barometer continues to fall on the Pacific coast, with cloudy weather and southwest winds. The area of highest pressure has moved from Pennsylvania southeastward into the Atlantic. The lowest pressure is now over Lake Superior, and the barometer has risen in Minnesota. The temperature has risen slightly in the Southern States and on the lower lakes. The wind is now generally light and fresh from the southeast, increasing somewhat in force on Lake Michigan. It is light northwest in Minnesota and Nebraska. Clear weather has continued on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and lower lakes. Threatening weather, with occasional light rains, is now reported from the upper lakes to Missouri.

Probabilities.—Light rain storms and threatening weather will probably be experienced on the lakes and Mississippi Valley. Falling barometer, with fresh south and east winds, from the Eastern States and Lake Ontario to the Gulf. The conditions are favorable for small local whirlwinds from Michigan to Missouri.

CONGRESS.

Extraordinary Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Senate met at 11 A. M.

Mr. Cameron moved to go into executive session.

Mr. Sumner hoped not. He wanted to make a word of personal explanation.

Mr. Cameron—Why not postpone your explanation?

Mr. Sumner—I must make it now or never.

Mr. Cameron waived his motion, and Mr. Sumner said he had seen in the *Daily Chronicle* a statement purporting to give what he did in executive session yesterday. He was astonished that a paper conducted by a gentleman who officially occupied a seat in the executive sessions of the Senate should attribute to a Senator what he never said. He had now to state that what was attributed to him was a fabrication; he made no such speech.

The Senate, by a vote of 21 against 21, a tie vote, refused to go into executive session; and, on motion of Mr. Wilson, took up his resolution to discharge Messrs. White and Ramsdall from custody immediately on the adjournment of the special session.

Mr. Chandler asked the chairman of the special committee whether, in their investigation, they had ascertained who is the reporter of the executive sessions of the Senate?

Mr. Carpenter replied that it would be ascertained what they had done when their report was made, which would be in three quarters of an hour.

Mr. Cameron moved to go into executive session.

Mr. Wilson asked whether his resolution would be the first thing in order after they should come out of executive session?

The presiding officer said it would.

The Senate then went into executive session.

BURNING PARIS.

The Socialist Miscreants Still at Work—More Burning Palaces—The Torch Applied to the Foreign Embassies—Description and History of the Destroyed Buildings.

Our cable telegrams this morning state that the infamous insurgents of Paris are still engaged in the task of reducing the noblest public structures of the city to ashes, as they retire before the triumphant troops of the Assembly.

The Palace of the Luxembourg

has been partially destroyed by an explosion. The Luxembourg is situated south of the Louvre, on the other side of the river Seine. It was built by Marie de Medicis, and it was bequeathed by her to her second son, the Duke of Orleans, from whom it was called the Palais d'Orleans. It subsequently passed into the hands of a number of lordly owners, and at the breaking out of the revolution of 1791 was occupied by the brother of the king, who afterwards became Louis XVIII. The Directory held its sittings there, and it was afterwards occupied by the Consul and the Senate. In 1848 it was tenanted by Louis Blanc, who held his socialist meetings in it. The palace is in the form of a regular square. In the centre of the facade of the Rue de Tournon is a pavilion, capped by a cupola and embellished with statues. The front towards the gardens presents three principal buildings connected by two galleries, one of which was used as a museum for the exhibition of the works of living artists.

The Senate of the late empire held its sessions in the Salle du Senat, a semicircular hall of ninety feet in diameter, the ceilings of which are decorated with allegorical pictures of Patriotism, Wisdom, Justice, and Law. The Salle du Trone is a magnificent saloon, covered with sculptures and gilding. The most important pictures in this hall are "Napoleon I at the Invalides," "Napoleon I inspecting the Forty Flags taken at Austerlitz," "The Return of the Pope to Rome in 1849," "Napoleon III visiting the new Louvre," and "The Distribution of the Eagles in the Champ de Mars in 1852." These paintings are by Hesse. The Cabinet de l'Empereur, which adjoined the Salle du Trone, contains several good paintings, the principal of which are portraits of the ex-Emperor and Empress, "Napoleon I signing the Peace of Campo Formio," and "Napoleon III returning from St. Cloud."

The library of the palace, which is very complete, contains about 40,000 volumes. The bedchamber of Marie de Medicis, a splendidly-furnished apartment, contains some valuable works by Rubens, Poussin, and Philippe de Champagne. The chapel of the palace is small but richly decorated, and contains some fine paintings, conspicuous among which is an altar piece by an American artist, Mr. Simon White, the subject being the "Adoration of the Shepherds." The Museum or Gallery of Modern Art was founded by Marie de Medicis, and formerly contained twenty-five pictures by Rubens, which have been removed to the Louvre. These were allegorical representations of the history of that queen. This gallery now contains a number of the best works of living French artists, which were purchased by the Government, after each annual exhibition, under the selection of a jury of the members of the Institute. The ceiling of the grand gallery is ornamented with thirteen paintings, the centre one, entitled "The Dawn of Day," being the work of Antoine Francois Callet. The others were executed by Jordaens, the pupil of Rubens, and represent the signs of the zodiac. This gallery contains many great paintings by Horace Veraet, Le Suis, Granet, Deveria, Eugene Delacroix, C. L. Muller, Rosa Bonheur, Gudin, Ingres, Gerome, and other brilliant representatives of the French school of art.

This description of the Luxembourg palace and its art treasures of course represents it as it was previous to the breaking out of the recent war and the downfall of the Empire. During the siege of the city by the Prussians, it was reported that many of the paintings had been removed, to be out of the reach of the Prussian shells. But, even if the movable art treasures have been saved, the destruction of the building, with its fine wall paintings and other immovable decorations will prove almost irreparable.

The Palais Royal

was set on fire by the retiring insurgents, and at the latest advices only the four walls were standing. This palace was one of the most frequented of all the public edifices of Paris. It was erected by Cardinal Richelieu, between the years 1620 and 1636, and was then called the *Palais Cardinal*. Richelieu presented it to Louis XIII, who when he occupied it changed its name to *Palais Royal*. On the death of Louis XIII Anne of Austria, regent for the young king, removed to it. In 1692, Louis XIV gave it to his nephew, the Duke of Orleans, as a part of his marriage portion, on the occasion of his marriage with Mad'lle de Blois. It had a theatre capable of holding 3000 spectators, where the Cardinal took great pride in having his own productions performed. Louis XIV was brought up in this palace, under the eye of Cardinal Mazarin, and so much was his education neglected that he hardly knew how to read and write at an advanced age. In 1781 the debts of its owner, the Duke of Orleans, were so enormous that the buildings were turned into shops to augment his revenue. After the death of the Duke of Orleans, in 1793, the palace was confiscated to the nation, and was then called the *Palais du Tribunat*. Under the empire it resumed its orsginal name, and the Prince Lucien resided there until 1831. In 1848 it was completely devastated by a mob, but in 1853 it underwent a complete repair preparatory to being occupied by Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde. The garden of the palace is 700 feet long by 300 wide, with a beautiful fountain in the centre. Before the siege this garden was planted with rows of lime trees and contained many very fine statues. It was the resort at all hours of politicians of all sorts, who congregated there to compare notes and to read the public journals. There was an arcade extending around the garden which contained some of the most elegant shops in Paris, most of them being occupied by jewellers and watchmakers. In the evening it was the custom to brilliantly illuminate the gardens and shops, which were the resort of idlers and pleasure-seekers.

The Hotel de Ville,

about the destruction of which there were some doubts yesterday, is now represented as blazing with petroleum, and will share the fate of the other great public edifices.

The *Hotel de Ville* is situated on the Place de l'Hotel de Ville, formerly the Place de Greve. It was erected for the accommodation of the municipality of Paris at a cost of over $3,000,000. It was commenced in 1533, and was completed in 1605. The *Hotel de Ville* was a magnidcent building in the Renaissance style of architecture. It was two stories in height, and enclosed a large court. It had its west front towards the Place de Greve, and was flanked upon its northern and southern extremities by handsome pavilions and square towers.

There were three courts, two lateral ones of Corinthian and Composite architecture, and the central one, which comprised the original edifice. The entire building was surrounded by an Ionic arcade. To the left of the entrance was a full length bronze statue of Louis XIV, with bas-reliefs representing Charity and Divine Vengeance. Adjoining this was a flight of steps which descended into the northern court. The Hotel de Ville possessed great historical interest from the numerous events of which it was the scene. From one of its windows Lafayette presented Louis Philippe to the people; in one of its rooms Louis XVI spoke to the populace with the red cap of liberty on his head; in another apartment Robespierre sat in council; and in another he attempted to commit suicide. Upon the flight of stairs descending to the northern court, Lamartine, in the most courageous and heroic manner, declared to the infuriated mob that so long as he lived the red flag should not be the flag of France. The *Salle du Trone* and the state apartments were celebrated for their magnificence, and the grand *Galerie des Fetes*, situated at the eastern wing, was one of the most beautiful rooms in Europe. It was in this room that the ball was given in honor of the visit of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in 1855; here also a ball was given to Victor Emanuel in the same year, and one to the Grand Duke Constantine in 1857. Over seven thousand persons have been admitted to a city ball, the circuit of rooms thrown open to the public being over a mile in extent. In addition to the state apartments there were over six hundred rooms in the hotel, occupied by officers and clerks. Immediately under the *Galerie des Fetes* was situated the *Salle St. Jean*, which was used for civic purposes and public meetings.

Palace of the Legion of Honor.

This was one of the most elegant buildings in Paris. It was erected in 1786, for the Prince of Salm, and consequently bore until 1802 the name of the Hotel du Prince de Salm. On the establishment of the Legion of Honor by Napoleon the palace was appropriated for the purposes of this institution.

The principal entrance to the court was through a triumphal arch, flanked on each side by a colonnade of the Ionic order, at the extremity of which was corresponding buildings, surmounted by bas-reliefs. The front of the edifice, distinguished by a colonnade of the Ionic order, and six Corinthian columns of noble dimensions, gave dignity to the entrance: over this some fine bas-reliefs, executed by Roland, added to the rich appearance of the frout, so much and justly admired. This part just described constitutes the chief beauty of the edifice. Its architecture throughout was executed in the purest taste, and was a triumphant testimony of the judgment and genius of Rousseau, its architect.

The apartments of this palace were remarkable for their elegance and the simplicity of their ornaments. The dining-room was adorned with columns of the Ionic order. The principal apartment was of a circular form. The side which faced the quay had a semicircular form. On this side were large windows, between which were placed Corinthian columns, with statues. The other parts of the edifice were also adorned with busts and other ornaments of sculpture, distributed with much taste.

The Palais du Quai d'Orsay,

in which the Council of State has been accustomed to meet, is announced by President Thiers as having been completely destroyed. This magnificent edifice was begun in the reign of Napoleon I, but was not completed until the time of Louis Philippe. The palace comprised a central court and two lateral ones. The front, facing the Rue de Lille, contained the chief entrances of the Consul d'Etat and the Cour des Comptes. The *Salle des Pas Perdus*, one of the principal saloons, was a large square apartment, in which four Doric columns, with spiral flutes, supported a gallery opening into a vestibule in the upper story. Next to this was the *Salle du Compte de Commerce*, which contained a view of the *Porte de Marseille*, painted by Isabey. The *Grande Salle du Conseil* contained twenty Corinthian columns, portraits of the great statesmen of France, and medallions representing the State counsellors of the First Europe. On the ceiling were symbolical figures of Commerce, Agriculture, and of the moral and intellectual virtues. The *Salle du Comite de Legislation* was supported by gilded columns. It contained a number of important works of art, among which were the "Justinian," by Eugene Delacroix; "Moses," by Marigny, and "Numa," by Murat. The *Escalier d'Honneur* of the Cour des Comptes contained paintings by M. Theodore Chasserain, among which "Peace protecting the Arts and Agriculture" was the most remarkable. The *Salle d'Audience* of the Cour des Comptes contained two paintings by Alaux, "St. Louis between Justice and Wisdom" and "Napoleon between War and the Arts." On the ceiling were three paintings by M. Bezard of "Abundance," "Justice," and "Labor."

PARIS.

Thiers' Plan for Governing the City.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

A Lombard telegram says that the delegates representing the commerce of Paris have issued the following report of the extreme limit of the concessions which they ascertained M. Thiers was willing to grant to the Paris population:—

1. Paris separated from its suburbs would be declared not only a Commune but a special Department. 2. The Communal Council of Paris would thus be converted into a general departmental Council, and its powers considerably enlarged. 3. The National Guard would alone be entrusted with the service in the interior of the city; all battalions without distinction would be reconstituted under the direction of the Mairies. The arms would be deposited in the arsenals and under the guardianship of the battalions, who would take them for the requirements of the service. 4. The pay of the National Guards and subsidies to their families would be continued until work revived. 5. The regular army would not enter Paris, but would occupy and provisionally retain possession of the forts until the reorganization of the army determined to what category of the national forces the guardianship of the fortress should be intrusted, the reorganization taking place on the principle of the abolition of conscription and that every citizen is a soldier. 6. As an evidence of its disinterestedness, and to show the loyalty of the inspirations by which it is animated, the actual Commune would dissolve, and fresh elections be held under the direction of a provisional commission chosen by vote from the Chamber of Commerce, Tribunal of Commerce, the Trade Councils, Industrial, Commercial, and Workmen's Syndicates, all elected bodies and freely constituted. Four councillors would be elected for each arrondissement, and the Municipal Council thus chosen would be empowered to present a bill for the approval of the Assembly in accordance with the tendencies and requirements of the city of Paris, resulting from the economic and social conditions in which the city is placed. Articles 191 and 192 of the Penal Code would be abrogated and the rights of association and meeting would be untrammeled. No one would be interfered with in respect of the late events, the gates of the city would remain open, and all could leave and enter freely. The prisoners taken during the struggle round Paris would be immediately liberated after the regular municipal election of the city of Paris had taken place.

THE CODE.

A Desperate Duel, But No One Killed.

The *Planters'* (La.) *Banner* of the 17th inst. says:—

Just as we are going to press we learn the particulars of a rather sanguinary duel that took place on yesterday evening about 3 o'clock, near E. Montague's store, some four miles west of this place, between two cousins, Drosin Miguez and Theogene Viator. The particulars, as we learn them, are as follows:—

A fend had existed between the parties for years, even before the younger one of the two had grown. Just one year ago they were required to give bond in the sum of $200 each to keep the peace for the space of twelve months, which bond expired on the day previous to the hostile meeting. Immediately after, one of the parties sent word to the other, to meet him at the time and place mentioned above, armed with double-barrel shot-gun and repeater, charged *ad libitum*. They came within about forty yards of each other, when they commenced firing, which they kept up until each of their charges were exhausted. The young man who was invited to the feast of blood took the precaution to bring an extra repeater, which gave him a very decided advantage over his opponent. After one firing fourteen shots and the other eight, they found themselves close together with empty weapons, and neither party badly hurt. They then clubbed their weapons, and went in for a regular rough and tumble fight, when friends interfered, and thus ended the matter for a while at least—not, however, until one of them had received a severe contusion on the head from the butt of a pistol, and the other had one of his eyes nearly torn out. Notwithstanding the great amount of shooting, as we understand, each of the parties received but a slight wound, from which it is to be hoped they may soon recover. We regret to learn that it is the general opinion of those best acquainted with the parties that this will not be the end of the affair.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

DEMOCRATS IN BORROWED PLUMAGE.

From the N. Y. Times.

The *World* flies into a towering passion at the bare suggestion that the Democratic party, by following the lead of Vallandigham and Adams in their "new departure," would virtually surrender to the Republicans. Here is the way it repels the imputation:—

"It is falser than lying to say that the Democratic party thereby accepts and seeks to win power by the Republican doctrine. No; the Democratic party says of the Constitution as it is, no less than of the Constitution as it was, that the difference is as high as heaven and deep as hell which divides the Republican from the Democrat."

This, we suppose, is what the *World* considers strong writing, but, like most strong writing, it only betrays the weakness of the argumentative resources of the writer. Accordingly, we find in the two columns and a half of dreary twaddle with which the *World* labors to sustain the above frantic declaration, nothing half so strong as the declaration itself. In spite of its special pleading, and its profuse extracts from the Constitution of the United States, the fact remains that the Democratic party, from the standpoint of its "new departure," is unable to present to the country any important principle or measure of general application to the whole people which is materially different from that entertained and advocated by the Republicans. Great stress is laid upon the Ku-klux bill, and even Mr. Adams is constrained, out of deference to his Democratic associates, to repeat the stale slang about the "crowning infamy" of this measure; but the Ku-klux bill was only rendered necessary because the Democratic party and their allies lately in rebellion refused to abide by the issues of the war. It is only a feature of that "hostile vigilance" which Mr. Adams truly says "the people will never resign until they know that no one of their war trophies is longer disputed." If the Democratic party is sincere in its "new departure," and proposes, in good faith, to "accept the situation" and "abide by the issues settled by the war," there will be no further need of the Ku-klux bill, and it will become inoperative and void.

As to the questions of tariff, paper currency, national banks, etc., these are not distinctive Republican measures. There are free-trade Republicans and free-trade Democrats, but neither the Republican nor the Democratic party would dare to go to the people on a free-trade platform pure and simple, nor would either dare to adopt an exclusive metallic currency as a party principle, or attempt to substitute the old State bank system in place of the present national banks. There are, in fact, no really important issues in which the whole people take an interest that divide the two parties to-day, except those growing out of the late rebellion; and if the Democratic party adopts the platform of Vallandigham and Adams, the next Presidential election will be a contest not for measures but for men, not for principles but for spoils. It will be a virtual surrender by the Democratic party of all the positions they have heretofore held, in order that they may be placed in a position where they can compete with their opponents in a general scramble for office. The very words—"new departure"—which the Democrats themselves give to the movement, imply that they have abandoned their old line of march and started on a new course, and one need only look at the finger-post which they have marked out for themselves to see that it points directly to the Republican camp. Indeed, the reasons given for a change of course are a free confession that the people would not follow the Democrats in the path they are now pursuing, and that their only chance of obtaining recruits consists in following the track of the Republican party. But they will be greatly mistaken, we apprehend, if they imagine that Republicans are going to desert their own ranks the moment they see the disorganized Democracy coming up in the rear. If the contest is to be simply one of men, no Republican is going to desert his own leader for any leader that is to be found in the Democratic party. They may adopt our principles, but they must not expect, just yet, to lead our armies. They must be content to ride, without asking to drive. When it comes to men, we entirely agree with the *World* that "the difference is high as Heaven and deep as Hell which divides the Republican from the Democrat." The people have experienced this difference in times past. It was fully illustrated in the contrast between last Democratic President, Buchanan, and the first Republican President, Lincoln. We have striking examples of it in this city—the headquarters of modern Democracy—as, for instance, the difference between "Boss" Tweed or "Dick" Connolly and a Republican, or any other honest man.

THE REVENGE OF OUTRAGED NATURE.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Vice-President Colfax was seized with vertigo on Monday in the Senate Chamber, owing, as it was said, to the heat and bad air of the room. But as none of the other occupants of the same room were similarly affected, the cause of his sickness must also be attributed in great measure to the previous condition of his health. Had he not been already prepared for the seizure, the circumstances in which he was placed would not have occasioned it.

Mr. Colfax, though strictly abstinent from alcoholic drinks, has long been a great drinker of tea and coffee, and an excessive smoker of tobacco. The morning of the day on which he was prostrated he had smoked five or six strong cigars on an almost empty stomach, and had been incessantly busy writing letters. The treacherous ally on which he had hitherto relied to supply a physical energy which had been denied him gave way at last, and outraged nature took her revenge. Mr. Colfax falling from his chair is as awful a warning against the excessive use of narcotics as a drunkard with the delirium tremens is against the excessive use of alcohol.

It is to be hoped that the press and the pulpit, and every one who has the responsibility resting upon him of directing the opinions or conduct of others, will not fail to perceive and insist upon the lesson which Mr. Colfax's unhappy case teaches. There is plenty of denunciation of drunkenness, but against the abuse of narcotics far too little is said. Let our youth, especially, who think it so fine to smoke big cigars and toss off their cups of strong coffee, consider what they are preparing for themselves, and learn that it is their duty to be temperate in all things, and not in the use of alcoholic drinks alone. Let, too, the preachers of total abstinence from alcohol learn that the objects of their reprobation are not the only ones who deserve it, and give heed to the fact that the first remedy administered to Mr. Colfax was a glass of brandy.

OUR JURY SYSTEM.

From the N. Y. Standard.

We are always reluctant to criticize venerable errors. It looks like presumption and is revolutionary in tendency. To question "the wisdom of the fathers" is a young American privilege, however, of which we hesitatingly avail ourselves.

Here has the Foster case been dragging itself along through a wearisome week, just because the superior intelligence of our citizens unfits them for jurors. This is a high compliment to our citizens, but a satire upon the administration of justice. We have already ventured to suggest that the fact of having read the newspapers was not sufficient disqualification. There is one other method, perhaps, of avoiding the difficulties which beset our criminal lawyers, if this one will not do; and they still desire jurymen that have not entertained either "ideas, impressions, or opinions" upon the subject. We can borrow a remedy from China. We have already borrowed a good many things from the Celestial Empire. Without her we should never have had our two "Hysons," printing, fire-crackers, and a "Heathen Chinee," and doubtless we may now trespass upon her generosity for an *example*. In China the administration of local or provincial government and law is an itinerant one. No mandarin, from the lowest to the highest, can remain but a short time in one position. He is kept moving lest he become too well acquainted with the affairs which he is expected to administer. Likewise, no mandarin is allowed to govern in his own native section. Indeed, the Chinese have carried this principle so far that they have borrowed an imperial dynasty from Tartary.

Why not ingraft this principle upon our system of trial by jury? When counsel are pressed for a lack of ignorance they might send to another State for jury material. The remoteness of the locality whence the jurors are drawn might increase or diminish in proportion to the more or less aggravated nature of the crime. In a moderate case we might send into an adjoining county, or in an atrocious one, like that of Foster, some distant State might honor our draft. It should be provided, however, that no counsel should be compelled to accept juries from New Jersey, or Colorado, or, perhaps, California, on account of the peculiar prejudice that exists in those localities in respect to thieves and murderers.

In this way we might get jurors who had not heard of the special case under consideration, yet who had ordinary intelligence upon general subjects. We could point to other possible advantages—of a minor character, however—that might result from this amendment to our jury law. The lion of Puritanism and the lamb of toleration, by a free interchange of jurors, might arrive at a healthful and common conclusion upon the subject of crime and its punishment. Chicago and Boston, New York and San Francisco, might affiliate in this way; and from crime to "marriage and divorce" and other grave and perplexing social problems, the step would be an easy one. With a community of sentiment thus brought about between the extremes of our country, we should soon have a state of things full of millennial suggestions.

Seriously, however, in our present jury system, as applied to civil practice, there are some defects that demand a remedy. The "right of trial by jury," secured by the Magna Charta in England, and adopted in our own Constitution, is undoubtedly a great right. And it is very well that a person to be tried for crime should have every safeguard thrown around his possible innocence. Our jurisprudence assumes that a man is innocent till proven guilty. But in civil actions, where the contest is between man and man, and not between one man and the whole people, it seems proper that the parties should meet upon more equal footing than at present. A plaintiff comes into court under great disadvantages. No matter how great the merit of his case, or the degree of his injury, he has to gain the positive judgment in his behalf of twelve men. If his opponent gets one dissenting voice, the plaintiff's case goes overboard. If his cause were tried before a bench of judges, he would require only a majority. But with a jury of laymen, taken from various stations of life, he requires a unanimous verdict to succeed. The plaintiff has but one chance to eleven. He runs the gauntlet, and has overwhelming odds against him. No mistake of a jury can be remedied on appeal. The erroneous decision of a judge is subject to appeal and reversal. A single juror may be controlled by false sophistry or evil motives, and there is no redress.

The jury law was founded apparently upon the theory that all men are sensible as well as honest, and that they reason alike. But it is a common remark among lawyers that an average jury, in an ordinary case, is controlled in its decision by one or two of its members. An able sophist, by false reasoning, may bring over a whole jury to concurrence. Or, on the other hand, narrow-minded men may form an opinion, adhere to it with unyielding tenacity, and defeat the ends of justice. Generally a majority adopt a certain view of the case, and one by one the dissenters come over, till at last there is an agreement and a verdict. It is often a question of mere obstinacy and endurance.

There is one right left to the plaintiff laboring against so many odds, which is a partial relief to the hardships of the law. If one jury fail to agree, he can, after the usual delay, go into court and try it again. If he believes that the first suit was lost by reason of dishonesty in the jury, he may encourage himself with the proverb that "lightning never strikes twice in the same spot"—that is, until he prove whether it applies to his case.

—The remedy which we propose for all this is, to make a specified majority—say two-thirds—sufficient to render a verdict. Litigation will be full enough of uncertainties, even *with* this amendment, and, while lawyers will still have enough to do, the change will greatly benefit the people.

THE LATE BOILER EXPLOSION.

From the Baltimore American.

The bursting of the boiler of the Alpha steam fire engine on Monday morning, and the sad calamity that overtook Mr. Weaver, has once more aroused the people of the city to a sense of the danger to which they are constantly exposed by the use of steam boilers. They are a necessity to civilization, without which the great industries of the age cannot be prosecuted; but a certain percentage of risk appears to inevitably attend their use, against which no ordinary prudence can provide. The whole theory of boiler explosions appears to be involved in inexplicable mystery. In the late celebrated case of Pindell against Stirling & Ahrens, tried in the Superior Court of Baltimore city, before Judge Dobbin, intelligent engineers were examined as experts, and they differed greatly in their opinions and conclusions as to the immediate causes that induce the rupture of a boiler. Captain Wheeler, an engineer in the United States revenue service, gave the generally received theory, but other engineers of equal eminence differed from his conclusions *in toto*. A synopsis of Captain Wheeler's testimony appeared in the *American* at the time it was given, and embodied about all that the experiments of men of science have given us on this subject. It amounted about to this:—When the water is allowed to get low in the boiler the plates become red hot, and the tensile power of the iron is greatly diminished. When the cold water is turned into the boiler, the instant it touches the heated surface it assumes the spheroidal state, and dances about in little globules until the temperature is reduced to a certain degree, when suddenly the globules burst and the whole mass is converted into super-heated steam, the expansive power of which is immense. The sudden impingement of this mass of steam upon the plates, already weakened by overheating, fractures the iron, and an explosion is the result. This is a plain statement of the principal points, without any pretension to scientific accuracy.

Now, if the Alpha was in any way delayed, and did not get to work for a considerable time after her furnace was kindled, and if she exploded a few minutes after her feed pipe was attached to the water plug, the rupture of her boiler can be accounted for on the above theory. We are not advised as to these facts, but they will doubtless be developed before the Coroner's jury. If it should appear from the testimony, however, that she had been at work, say, ten or fifteen minutes before the explosion, then the cause will have to be looked for in some defect in the construction of the boiler, or some weakening of important parts by long use.

Upon the first hypothesis the explosion would appear to strengthen the generally received theory. The boiler is filled with water when it starts from the engine-house; steam is generated until a certain pressure is reached, and then it escapes. In the meantime, the water becomes low in the boiler, and the interior plates become very hot. When the sucking tube is attached to the plug the cold water is poured down into the cavity between the exterior and interior shells; the plates of the interior shell next the fire are very hot, their tensile power greatly diminished, and when the sudden burst of super-heated steam comes against the plates they are ruptured.

The fact that the screw bolts were pulled from the holes without an apparent breaking of the threads, and that two sides of the interior shell are rolled up without any fracture of the iron except where the main rupture is, would seem to indicate that the plate was very hot.

Of all boilers those attached to steam fire engines ought to be constructed and handled with the greatest care. Every time they are put in action a great crowd gathers around them, and an explosion puts many lives in peril. In this case it seems marvellous that only one man was killed.

THE AMERICAN NOVEL.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. Anthony Trollope has announced his intention of coming to the United States, in order to make new studies of character for a forthcoming novel, which is but a fair warning to each of his hospitable entertainers to refrain from indulging in any of our ineradicable national habits while Mr. Trollope's keen eye is upon him across the table. For the American gentleman, Mr. Trollope has already noted in one of his books, rises to "orate" between each mouthful of potato, and squirts tobacco-juice between each glass of champagne. The American young lady, even when she is possessed of money and culture sufficient to entitle her to marry into the British peerage, cannot conquer her habits of "orating" also, and addressing her lady friends familiarly as "You ass." Can we not convince this acute observer of character that there are exceptions among us to even these general rules? We wait with anxiety the result of Mr. Trollope's adventure into a new world. Brother Jonathan has come to be a favorite figure in foreign novels and plays of late. His likeness is easily taken, the features being so few and marked. He is of necessity either the well-known lean Sam Slick, with his trowsers half-way up his leg and jack-knife in hand, or Slick in middle age, grown rich and a Congressman, dangling ponderous seals over a paunchy black satin waistcoat, but still adhering (as all Americans will) to his "I swow," and "Du tell," and "I vum to man."

"An American novel," we are informed by the *Saturday Review* and other satisfactory English authorities, "is an impossibility. All men in that land of progress are alike; everybody wears the same clothes, talks the same dialect, and rides in the same cars." We might ignorantly have fancied that an accretion of people from every country under heaven, brought under new influences in a sweep of continent so broad that England would form but one of the counties in a Western State, might present some dramatic or picturesque points. But it appears we are mistaken. The old typical Slick, like Aaron's serpent, still swallows all the rest. "There is not to be found," we are assured, "that range of caste and character and incident which British society offers, and which are portrayed in Trollope's novels. The only opening for fiction in America is in the class of didactic tales which dwell upon the miseries of mill-hands and miners." Every view of the subject, therefore, appears to be grave, and depressing to our national literary ambition. Seriously, the excess of material lying on the surface of society, which awaits the hand of the artist in this country, is not available to a workman like Trollope, from the very glaring contrasts of light and shadow, and the variety of character, requiring bolder and more effective treatment than he is able to give. The charm of his books lies in the fact that he knows but half-a-dozen characters, but knows them thoroughly, and paints them over and over again in each new novel with Flemish minuteness. A cursory, swift glance over this country, with the notes he will take in the cars, or at Washington and New York dinner-tables, will hardly enable him to reproduce in American costume his bluff Yorkshire squire, his natty and vicious young man, and sweet, obstinate young woman, clinging desperately to her one sensual idea of love.

It will be better for American fiction, however, when it, measurably at least, adopts the Trollope school of art; when the novelist, instead of using his *dramatis personæ* as characterless puppets to embody or preach his favorite dogmas, or harrow the reader's soul by mysteries and murders most foul, simply contents himself with photographing the people and scenes about him. Mere reproduction is certainly legitimate art, if not the highest; and it assuredly is the most successful. What service Holmes has rendered in this way to New England, Bayard Taylor has given to Pennsylvania, Harte to California, and De Forest, almost unnoticed, is now bringing back the South as it was before our recollection with a few powerful but inimitable touches. But these attempts are but few and meagre when we remember the great unpictured range of character and incident which yet awaits the limner's hand in the older, more retired regions of the country, where society has had time and solitude to crystallize into unusual and obstinate forms. But the artist who will develop these must be a man who has grown with and out of them; not a foreigner, posting express from New York to New Orleans making sketches on his thumb-nail of scenery and character for future reference.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

5 2 2m

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.

OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, May 9, 1871.

NOTICE.—Owners of Hacks and Carriages kept for hire are notified that they must renew their Licenses on or before the 1st of June, 1871. The penalty for neglect is five dollars for each time the vehicle is used after that date, and will be strictly enforced.

J. G. DIXON, License Clerk.

5 11thstu 6t

J. & L. L. BARRICK'S LEGITIMATE Tailoring Establishment, No. 41 S. TENTH Street, where you can get the best suit for the least money. Where, furnishing your own material you can have it made and trimmed exactly right. Price, fit, and workmanship guaranteed. A good stock always on hand, to show which is no trouble, and to sell the same at rates not to be excelled is our highest ambition. 5 2 tuths26t

HARPER'S LIQUID HAIR DYE

Never Fades or Washes Out,

will change gray, red, or frosted hair, whiskers, or moustache to a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied. Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 3 28 tuths6m

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE, No. 118 MARKET St., General Agt

5 30tf

PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 921 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17t

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velveta, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Elegant Double Four-story Brick Residence, southeast corner of Twentieth and Arch streets, 40 feet front, 150 feet deep. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very elegant double four-story messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate at the southeast corner of Twentieth and Arch streets (No. 1936); the lot containing in front on Arch street 40 feet, and extending in depth 150 feet to Cuthbert street. It is press-brick front, with brown stone trimmings; well built and finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences; has large hall, 7 feet wide and well ventilated, parlor, reception room, dining room, 2 kitchens and laundry on the first floor; 4 chambers and library on the second floor; 6 rooms on the third, and 5 rooms on the fourth; stationary washstands, marble mantels, bell calls, gas, etc. There are 2 bath rooms, hot and cold water, and water closets on second and third floors; furnace, cooking range, etc. Terms, half cash and half mortgage. May be examined on application to L. H. Redner, Esq., No. 731 Walnut street, or the auctioneers. Possession in thirty days.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 5 23 25 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern three-story brick Dwelling, No. 1497 Reed street, west of Broad street. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story press-brick front messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on north side of Reed street, west of Broad street, No. 1497; containing in front on Reed street 18 feet, and extending in depth 80 feet to a 6-feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. The house is in good repair; has parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; 2 chambers, sitting-room, store-room, and bath-room on the second floor; hot and cold water, cooking-range, etc. Terms—$2950 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 5 20 24 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

NEW ROGERS GROUP,

"RIP VAN WINKLE."

NEW CHROMOS.

All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates. All of Frang's, Hoover's, and all others.

Send for catalogue.

Looking-Glasses,

ALL NEW STYLES,

At the lowest prices. All of our own manufacture.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

HARDWARE, ETC.

CUMBERLAND NAILS

$4 75 Per Keg.

These Nails are known to be the best in the market

All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.

Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails. Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Salid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great

Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store

OF

J. B. SHANNON,

3 14 tuths3 No. 1009 MARKET Street.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING

ANNUITIES.

Office No. 304 WALNUT Street.

INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, acts as

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.

And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

CHARLES DUTILH, President.

WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.

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WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

WINES, LIQUORS, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES, ETC.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, of his own importation, as well, also, to his extensive assortment of Domestic Wines, Ales, etc., among which may be enumerated:—

500 cases of Clarets, high and low grades, carefully selected from best foreign stocks.

100 casks of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.

100 cases of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.

25 casks of Sherry Wine, best quality of medium grade.

25 barrels Scuppernong Wine of best quality.

50 casks Catawba Wine " "

10 barrels " " medium grade.

Together with a full supply of Brandies, Whiskies, Scotch and English Ales, Brown Stout, etc., etc., which he is prepared to furnish to the trade and consumers generally in quantities that may be required, and on the most liberal terms.

P. J. JORDAN.

5 5 tf No. 220 PEAR Street, Below Third and Walnut and above Dock street.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 23§

ICE.

"PRICE OF ICE LOW ENOUGH TO SATISFY ALL."

"BE SURE KNICKERBOCKER IS ON THE WAGON."

KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.

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Principal Office,
No. 435 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Branch Offices and Depots,
North Pennsylvania Railroad and Master street.
Ridge Avenue and Willow street.
Willow Street Wharf, Delaware avenue.
Twenty-second and Hamilton streets.
Ninth Street and Washington avenue.
Pine Street Wharf, Schuylkill.
No. 4833 Main Street, Germantown.
No. 21 North Second street, Camden, N. J., and Cape May, New Jersey.

1871. Prices for Families, Offices, etc. 1871.

8 pounds daily, 50 cents per week.
12 " " 65 " " "
16 " " 80 " " "
20 " " 95 " " "

Half bushel or forty pounds, 20 cents each delivery. 4 28 36t

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

The undersigned most respectfully announces to his patrons, friends, and the public generally, that in anticipation of extensive alterations and improvements to his store and warerooms, he will offer the balance of his entire stock of FURNITURE

At Greatly Reduced Prices

All of which is warranted fully as well made as made to order.

He adopts this method of giving purchasers an opportunity of

Extremely Low Prices

In preference to having a sale at auction.

A cordial invitation is hereby extended to all who are in need of first-class goods.

C. VOLLMER,

Manufacturer of Cabinet Furniture,

No. 1108 CHESNUT STREET,

5 5 stuth2m PHILADELPHIA.

JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion), WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R. CAMPION.

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of

FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,

No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street.

Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 21§

FOURTH OF JULY, 1871.

HAVE PLACED IN YOUR BAR ONE OF FENNER'S APPARATUS FOR COOLING BEER, ALE, AND PORTER.

A NEW PATENT.

LAGER BEER, ALE, AND PORTER, APPARATUS.

W. W. FENNER,

No. 127 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Sole Agent for Strater's Patent.

This machine is entirely different from the old style Beer Pump. It performs its own work, and requires no labor. The liquors are forced up from the cellar to the bar-room by means of a pressure of air made by force of water, and can be drawn just as clear as directly from the barrel.

Among the many advantages claimed for this machine are, that the beer or ale never becomes flat, and can be drawn as cold as ice water with very small expense of ice.

The Apparatus can always be seen at my place in operation, or at any of the principal saloons in this city. 5 6 stuth12t*

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE CHEAPEST and best article in the market for BLUEING CLOTHES.

It does not contain any acid.
It will not injure the finest fabric.
It is put up at
WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia,
And for sale by most of the Grocers and Druggists.
The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S name on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT.

BARLOW'S BLUE

will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 3 28 tuths2m

ESTABLISHED 1844.

WM. M. CHRISTY,

Blank Book Manufacturer, Stationer and Printer,

No. 127 S. THIRD Street,

2 22 eod§ Opposite Girard Bank.

WILSON'S

CARPET CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT,

4 1 3m No. 611 South SEVENTEENTH

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 16, at P. M.
City of Baltimore, Thursday, May 18, at 2 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, May 20, at 2 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, May 27, at 11 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold. Payable in currency.

First Cabin.....$75 Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 To London.....35
To Halifax.....20 To Halifax.....15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 409 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.

CABIN RATES, CURRENCY, $75 and $65. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.

STEERAGE RATES, CURRENCY, Outward, $35. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates. Persons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these rates are positively much cheaper than other first-class lines.

Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.

Apply to WALLER & CO., *Agents*, No. 204 WALNUT St., *just above Second.*

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER, Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, May 25th, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, May 26

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, May 27, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, May 27.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington, N. C., on Thursday, May 25, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Thursday, June 1st.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.

No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.

FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.

State-room accommodations for passengers.

WM. P. POTTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON. PHILADELPHIA and CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.

The first-class Steamship EMPIRE, Captain Hinckley, will sail on Thursday, May 25, at 3 P. M., noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.

WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.

JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE to ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.

Freights received daily.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent. OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., AGENTS

For all the above lines, No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, where further information may be obtained.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to JOHN F. OHL, PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, &c.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.

The steam propellers of this company leave daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The gelding Fleetwood won the first race at Point Breeze Park yesterday afternoon, and Budd Doble's mare Juno won the second.

—The Athletics beat the Olympics yesterday by a score of 27 to 21.

—Detective Haggerty arrested yesterday afternoon on Eighth street two pickpockets, one a female, and who are suspected of stealing the pocket-book of Mrs. Bradford.

—The Committee on Surveys of Councils agreed last night to report favorably the resolution giving the iron work on the Fairmount bridge to John W. Murphy, and the masonry to John F. Kennedy.

—The cigar manufacturers believe that the best way for the Government to obtain revenue from tobacco is by taxing the raw material.

Domestic Affairs.

—James R. Partridge, of Maryland, has been confirmed as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Brazil.

—The "Treaty of Washington" was ratified by the United States at ten minutes to 11 o'clock last night by a vote of 50 to 12.

—The corner-stone of the monument to the Confederate dead at Oakwood Cemetery, Richmond, Va., was laid yesterday afternoon. About ten thousand persons were present.

—J. J. Chappell, a member of Congress from the Columbia (S. C.) district, from the years 1812 to 1815, died on Tuesday on his plantation, near Montgomery, Ala., after a lingering illness.

—The Democratic State Convention met at Harrisburg yesterday. General William McCandless, of Philadelphia, was nominated for Auditor-General and John H. Cooper, of Lawrence, for Surveyor-General. Resolutions were adopted declaring for the submission to the people next October of the question of a State Constitutional Convention; endorsing the speech of Senator Schurz at St. Louis; denouncing the force bills passed by Congress; favoring the reduction of the rate of interest on the public debt; a revision of the tariff and internal taxes, and the abolition of the income tax; opposing the importation of coolies, and recognizing "the provisions of the Constitution as they now exist." Hon. William A. Wallace was elected chairman of the State Central Committee.

Foreign Affairs.

—Paris was yesterday the scene of fearful slaughter.

—The famous palaces, the Louvre and the Tuileries, have been burned by the insurgents.

—The financial condition of Hayti is pronounced as highly unsatisfactory, and the new Ministry has been dissolved.

—The Reichstag has approved the supplementary clause to the postal treaty between Germany and the United States.

—Fires were general in Paris yesterday, and it is thought the incendiaries used petroleum quite freely to aid them in their nefarious schemes.

—Terrible fighting occurred yesterday in the streets of Paris, the contestants being mown down by the fire from the windows and barricades and the mitrailleuses.

—A despatch from the outside of Paris, dated yesterday morning, says that the barricades in the Place Vendome and Place de la Concorde have not yet been carried, and the barricades at Belleville still hold out against the Government troops.

SAD ACCIDENT.

A Little Boy of Three Years Shot and Instantly Killed by His Brother.

Notwithstanding the frequent and repeated fatal accidents resulting from the careless and reckless use of firearms, it is our unwelcome lot to record this morning the fact of a bright little boy, aged only three years, being snatched suddenly from the brightness of life to the darkness of death by the wanton indulgence of parents in allowing their children to use firearms. The sad accident occurred in the village of Port Perry, on the Connellsville Railroad, and the circumstances, as related to our reporter by the telegraph operator of the Connellsville Railroad, are as follows:—Two little boys, sons of Mr. W. Nill, of Port Perry, aged respectively eight and three years, were playing together, the eldest handling a pistol, when suddenly it was accidentally discharged, the load taking effect in the body of his little brother and causing death almost instantly. With what a pall the news must have fallen upon the distracted family, and what a warning it should be to parents not to permit their little ones to meddle with loaded firearms!—*Pittsburg Commercial, last evening.*

Von Moltke in Turkey.

It may not be generally known that in his youth General von Moltke served in Turkey under Sultan Mahmoud. An article in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* by Dr. Ludwig Herrmann, who was in Turkey at the time, gives some interesting particulars of this curious episode in the great Prussian strategist's career. In 1833, after the war with Mehemet Ali, in which Mahmoud had lost a considerable part of his dominions, the Sultan determined to reorganize his army after the French model. He endeavored with this object to obtain some French officers as instructors, but the Russian Government objected to this, and he then applied to the Prussian ambassador, Count Konigsmark, for some instructors from the Prussian army. The Count, however, expressed his regret at being unable to comply with this request, and the plan was temporarily abandoned. Two years afterwards Staff Captain von Moltke arrived at Constantinople, having been sent by his Government on a scientific expedition to the East. He was introduced to Chosrev Pasha, the Minister for War, who, struck by his abilities, presented him to the Sultan. The latter was so favorably impressed by Moltke at his first audience that he wrote an autograph letter to the King of Prussia, requesting his permission to retain the young captain for some time at his court, as he wished to have his advice on the changes he proposed to introduce in the Turkish army. The King at first gave Moltke three months' leave, and after the expiration of that time consented, at Sultan Mahmoud's urgent request, to his entering for a short time into the service of the Porte, on the understanding that his place in the Prussian army should be kept vacant for him. In 1836 the Sultan made Moltke a colonel in his army, and entrusted him with various important duties. At his suggestion three other eminent officers of the Prussian staff and some officers of the artillery of the Prussian Guard were also attached to the army as military advisers and instructors. Moltke himself was attached to the army of Kurdistan under Hafiz Pasha, and greatly contributed to his victories over the rebellious Kurds in 1837, and to the success of his march across the Taurus against Ibrahim Pasha in 1839. On coming up with the enemy, however, Hafiz refused to adopt the plan of battle proposed by Moltke, and Ibrahim then gained a decisive victory over the Turks in the battle of Nisib, upon which Moltke and the other Prussian staff officers resigned their appointments and returned home. The organization of the Turkish army as it existed during the Crimean war was entirely the result of Moltke's reforms.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—There are certainly moments in the history of the world when what is called "good society" does not come out well. Its tendency is to prefer the political calm necessary to the quiet enjoyment of the pleasures of wealth and high social position to the turmoil and agitation out of which ofttimes proceeds an improved condition for those who cannot be considered good society. The feelings and utterances of this high class in France at the present time show its peculiar characteristics in a concentrated form. The nonchalance with which the high-born idlers at St. Germain contemplate the struggle going on outside the walls of Paris is noticed with disgust by others besides the Communist journals. A haughty indifference is, however, by no means the only unbecoming state of mind with which they can be reproached. The "repose which marks the caste of Vere de Vere" does not in the least prevent that caste from betraying very strong passions and using very strong language when its interests are interfered with. A correspondent of the *Indepen dance Belge*, writing from Versailles, says:—"There are here three currents of opinion. That emanating from the Assembly is most open to conciliatory proposals; the second, proceeding from the Government, is also disposed to many concessions, but as time goes on it believes more and more in the employment of force. * * * Of the third I have not spoken. It is perhaps better to veil our disgrace; for a certain reactionary, sanguinary, and unpatriotic fury is a national disgrace. I cannot repeat to you what I hear. You could never imagine the violent language of the drawing-rooms, and the hopes entertained there. It reaches such a pitch that I often feel compelled to undertake the defense of the Parisians, and breathe more freely in the lobbies of the Assembly even when they are full of deputies of the Right."

—A petition now before the German Reichstag pleads for the preservation and restoration of one of the most venerable relics of German history and architecture, the ancient Imperial House at Goslar in the Harz. This is, as the petition sets forth, one of the very few remaining edifices of the eleventh century. During the interval of more than two hundred years from 1050 to 1253, it was inhabited by ten or eleven successive German Emperors; it is, further, the birthplace of a German Emperor, and no less than twenty-three imperial assemblies have taken place in it. The whole expense of the resteration is estimated at only 60,000 thalers. There is hardly any doubt of the favorable reception of the petition.

—If the late war has indisputably established the superiority of the Prussian schooling of officers, its lessons are by no means equally favorable to the asserted necessity of a full three years' training to the men—from a military point of view. We have failed to notice any difference in the bearing, discipline, or fighting of Prussians and South Germans. Yet the latter do not receive nearly as much military schooling as the Prussians. The Badanese, whose army most resembles the Prussian, having been since 1866 remodelled on the Prussian system, and since then constantly under the command of a Prussian general and War Minister, keep their men with their regiments only twenty-seven months out of the thirty-six of nominal service. The Wurtembergers and Hessians limit the period to about two years out of the three, and the shortest training of all is allowed in Bavaria, where frequently eighteen months, rarely more than twenty-one, out of the thirty-six are considered sufficient. And yet these Bavarians have been proclaimed by the Prussians themselves to be models of courage, endurance, and discipline. The great benefit of short service to the country is thoroughly appreciated by the South Germans. Not only is the army expenditure brought down to a comparatively low figure—the men on long furlough receiving no pay—but the labor diverted from productive employment is likewise reduced to a minimum, furloughs being so regulated as to dismiss the men at harvest-time and recall them when agricultural work is scarce. The favorable results of the short-service system cannot be otherwise than satisfactory to non-military countries like ourselves. Of course where the army is used—as in Prussia—not merely as an arm of defense but as a school for inculcating submission and obedience in civil matters, other considerations come into force. Still the time was when Prussian Liberals would have used these facts as arguments for claiming a reduction of the military establishment, in order to return to the country thousands of hands able to enrich it by productive labor, and to ease the taxpayer of a large proportion of his annual burden.

—Another centenary looms in the distance: that of Nicolaus Copernicus, the astronomer, born on the 19th of February, 1473. Taking time by the forelock, the inhabitants of his native town, Thorn, in Prussia, are already preparing for the great event. Nor will the "Society of Friends of Science" at Posen allow itself to be taken by surprise. Four special points have been decided upon already. These are the preparation of an accurate prize biography of the deceased, the publication of a monumental album, a medal, and an ecclesiastical commemoration, to take place at Thorn. The biographies are to be finished by the 1st of January, 1872, the most successful writer to receive five hundred thalers. They are to be written "scientifically," to be based upon authentic documents, and, above all things, to prove incontestably the much-questioned Polish nationality of Copernicus. So that the candidates will have to start somewhat weighted by a condition which may make their whole labor futile in the end.

Frogs and Science.

It is to be feared that frogs are too sensitive for their own happiness, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*. In the *Lancet* of last week is a report of a lecture on experimental physiology by William Rutherford, M. D., F. R. S. E., during the delivery of which he exhibited certain interesting experiments. "Observe this frog," said the lecturer; "it is regarding our manœuvres with a somewhat lively air. Now and then it gives a jump. What the precise object of its leaps may be I dare not pretend to say; but probably it regards us with some apprehension and desires to escape." The frog had some slight reason for apprehension, for the lecturer proceeded, "I touch one of its toes, and you see it resents the molestation in a very decided manner. Why does it so struggle to get away when I pinch its toes? Doubtless, you will say, because it feels the pinch and would rather not have it repeated. I now behead the animal with the aid of a sharp chisel. * * * The headless trunk lies as though it were dead. The spinal cord seems to be suffering from shock. * * * Probably, however, it will soon recover from this. Observe that the animal has now spontaneously drawn up its legs and arms, and it is sitting with its neck erect just as if it had not lost its head at all. I pinch its toes, and you see the leg is at once thrust out as if to spurn away the offending instrument. Does it still feel? and is the motion still the result of the volition?" That the frog did feel there appears to be no doubt, for Mr. Rutherford related that having once decapitated a frog the animal suddenly bounded from the table. He then returned to the animal immediately under observation, pinched its foot again, the frog again "resenting the stimulation." He then thrust a needle down the spinal cord. "The limbs are now flaccid. * * * We may wait as long as we please, but a pinch of the toes will never again cause the limbs of this animal to move." This frog being done for, the lecturer continued, "I take another frog. In this case I open the cranium and remove the brain and medulla oblongata * * * I thrust a pin through the nose and hang the animal thereby to a support so that it can move its pendent legs without difficulty. * * * I gently pinch the toes. * * * The leg of the same side is pulled up. * * * I pinch the same toes more severely. * * * Both legs are thrown into motion." Having thus clearly proved that the wretched animal could suffer acutely, Mr. Rutherford observed: "The cutaneous nerves of the frog are extremely sensitive to acids; so I put a drop of acetic acid on the outside of one knee. This, you see, gives rise to most violent movements both of arms and legs, and notice particularly that the animal is using the toes of the leg on the same side for the purpose of rubbing the irritated spot. * * * I dip the whole animal in water into order to wash away the acid, and now it is all at rest again. I put a drop of acid on the skin over the lumbar region of the spine. * * * Both feet are instantly raised to the irritated spot. The animal is able to localize the seat of irritation. * * * I wash the acid from the back, and I amputate one of the feet at the ankle. * * * I apply a drop of acid over the knee of the footless leg. * * * Again the animal turns the leg towards the knee, as if to reach the irritated spot with the toes; these, however, are not now available. But watch the other foot. The *foot of the other leg* is now being used to rub away the acid. The animal, finding that the object is not accomplished with the foot of the same side, uses the other one." These experiments clearly demonstrate that frogs with or without heads are not only very sensitive but very intelligent animals, and under these circumstances it might be as well not to torture them more often than can be helped. It is not very long ago that we remonstrated against the practice pursued in France of dissecting live horses; yet it would be difficult to prove that it is more cruel to cut up a live horse than a live frog, especially as the latter is evidently sensitive in no ordinary degree.

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John Cudney, New York, enters b. m. Bridget.
Charles H. Smith, N. J., enters s. m. Lady Shotwell.
M. Roden, N. Y., enters s. g. Fleetwood.
W. H. Doble, Phila., enters blk. s. Young Fillingham.
For horses that have never trotted faster than 2:40.
First $600, $300, $100.....$1000
J. McKinley, Phila., br. s. Trafalgar.
E. Tobey, Massachusetts, enters s. m. Susie.
Budd Doble, Phila., enters br. m. Juno.
MAY 25.
For horses that have not trotted faster than 2:32. First, $900, $450, $150.....$1500
Budd Doble, Phila., enters br. m. Le Blonde.
R. P. Stetson, Phila., enters s. m. Lady Lightfoot.
George P. Carpenter, Connecticut, enters g. m. Belle of Toronto.
William H. Woodruff, Mass., enters b. g. Dew Drop.
M. Roden, New York, enters b. g. Comet.
James Dongrey, New York, enters br. m. Fanny Lambert.
W. H. King, Phila., enters b. m. Sunbeam.
O. A. Hickok, New York, enters s. s. Elmo.
For horses that have not trotted faster than 2:26.
First, $1200, $600, $200 .....$2000
Budd Doble, Phila., enters s. m. Idol.
T. J. Nodine, L. I., enters S. m. Belle Strickland.
E. C. White, New York, enters b. g. Ed. White (formerly Lute, General Scott, and Jim Smith).
Thomas S. Carpenter, Connecticut, enters blk. s. Thomas Jefferson.
Wm. B. Smith, Connecticut, enters s. m. None Such.
MAY 26.
For horses that have not trotted faster than 2:50 First, $600, $300, $100.....$1000
M. Roden, New York, enters s. g. Fleetwood.
Ch. H. Smith, N. J., enters s. m. Lady Shotwell.
J. Shoemaker, Phila., enters br. g. Honest Billy.
O. A. Hickok, New York, enters b. g. Dunderberg.
John Cudney, New York, enters b. m. Bridget.
J. McKinley, Phila., enters br. s. Trafalgar.
E. Tobey, Mass., enters s. m. Susie.
Daniel Dunley, N. Y., enters r. m. Lady Emma.
For horses that have not trotted faster than 2:35. First, $600, $300, $100.....$1000
Wm. Amer, Phila., enters b. m. Gazelle.
John Cudney, Phila, enters b. s. Andalusia.
M. Roden, New York, enters b. g. Comet.
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THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1871.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. In March, 1870, we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West, and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of the THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

WHEN men are very hungry they cease to be choice in their diet. They do not insist upon mushroomed-beefsteak breakfasts and champagne suppers, but greedily devour whatever aliment kind chance may furnish, even if it is as repulsive as lizards or rattlesnakes. Prompted by this ravenous spirit, the office-hunting portion of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, who are nearly famished by their protracted exclusion from power, manifested at their convention yesterday a determination to regain the loaves and fishes of political emolument at any price. Their true principles and predilections were ignored when they nominated two soldier candidates and threw out what nearly half the convention was polite enough to consider "a bait for the nigger vote;" but hunger overcame their scruples. Their faithful wheel-horses and their true creed were offered up as sacrifices upon the altar of availability, and the Democracy are hoping that their ticket may receive a sufficient number of votes cast for it, under a false impression of their real character, aims, and purposes, to secure a triumph which would unquestionably be denied if the faith that animates a very large proportion of their organization was publicly proclaimed. If General McCandless is sincerely honored by a majority of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania for any portion of this military record, it is only that part which consists of his petulant letter to the Secretary of War, made some months before the Rebellion was finally subdued, in which he declined a brigadier-general's commission, and expressed the opinion that the true position of a citizen was at home. If all his military associates had shared this belief, the history of the last seven years would have been fearfully reversed, and the final triumph would have been reserved for Lee instead of Grant, and for the Confederacy instead of the Republic.

It is refreshing to find the Democracy picking out soldiers for its nominees, and resolving that the constitutional amendments are all binding and that repudiation must be repudiated; but confidence in the sincerity of this action is sadly disturbed by the palpable danger that it is only a new exhibition of the hypocritical homage which vice habitually pays to virtue. If the people wish to have Republican principles maintained, they will not venture to entrust this task to pretended converts who have only learned the soundness and justice of Republican doctrines by repeated but vain efforts to combat them.

It was no easy task for the Democracy to "flop over." Fifty-three delegates resisted to the last the resolution recognizing the validity of the amendments to the Constitution; and if that favorite Democratic editor and orator, Brick Pomeroy, had been present, the anti-repudiation plank would not have been put into the platform without a struggle. But the Democracy want to win. Their distinguished candidate for Auditor-General had modestly pointed out a path to victory in his address to the Moyamensing Association in which he urged the nomination of men "against whose civil or military record the tongue of slander dare not wag." He had also kindly advised them that "no animal but an ass kicks a dead lion;" and the veterans in a long struggle against freedom had been most painfully impressed with the imperative necessity for a flank movement.

Another evidence of the prevalence of this overruling determination to win at any price, as well as by any means, was afforded by the enthusiasm awakened in the convention when Alderman McMullin, the hero of the Fourth ward returns of 1868, nominated as chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee Senator Wallace, the hero of coffee-pot naturalization papers. If such men can have full sway in manipulating the election, it will matter little who goes to the polls, who stays at home, or how the *bona fide* votes are cast. And we can only wonder that a convention which reserved its sincere enthusiasm for McMullin and Wallace had enough brazen audacity to complain of the Registry law.

RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY.

THE ratification of the Treaty of Washington, without amendment, by the large vote of 50 to 12, in the Senate yesterday will, we are sure, meet with the approbation of the best judgment of the nation. As one of the British Commissioners said at the banquet in New York night before last, the treaty is not what it would have been had it been prepared exclusively by either the Cabinets of London or of Washington, but, as all such compacts must be, it is the result of concessions on both sides. At the same time it must be confessed that the concessions made by the American Commissioners are of comparatively small importance in comparison with those made by the representatives of Great Britain. We agree to submit the various points in controversy between the two nations to arbitration, while the British concessions involve a complete back-down from the position assumed by Earl Russell and his successors, and award us sentimental as well as material damages. Although the apology is conveyed in a rather back-handed way, the expressions of regret at the escape of the Alabama, and the establishment of new rules of international law to regulate such cases in the future, with the important provision that they be retrospective, cannot but be considered as an apology, and as ample a one as it is possible for us to obtain without a war. This method of getting out of a difficulty is peculiarly British, and it reminds us exceedingly of the performances of the London Conference which endorsed Russia's annulment of the Black Sea treaty. The Russian Government at an opportune moment announced its intention to no longer regard the bargain which excluded its men-of-war from the Black Sea. The English immediately began not only to protest upon high moral grounds, but to threaten war. Russia stood firm, however; used as mild language as possible, and readily consented to Earl Granville's proposition for a conference "without any foregone conclusions." The proposition to discuss the matter "without any foregone conclusions" was satisfactory to British pride, especially as Great Britain was not in a position to go to war, and the result of the conference was that Russia obtained all she wanted, as every one foresaw she would do. It is not too much to say that the Alabama controversy, and the prospect that the United States would give aid and comfort to Russia in the same fashion that England did to the Southern Confederacy, had a most powerful effect in preventing a war with Russia, and that the dread of a fleet of Yankee Alabamas being launched against British commerce was one good and sufficient reason for non-interference in the Franco-Prussian war. The events of the past year profoundly impressed British statesmen with an adequate idea of the importance of arranging the difficulties with this country at as early a day as possible, and upon almost any terms that would not make Great Britain ridiculous in the eyes of the world. The result of this anxiety to come to terms with us is the Treaty of Washington, which, taking all things into consideration, is a fair and honorable settlement of our international difficulties that does credit to both parties to it. Apart from the fact that the treaty provides for a satisfactory adjustment of the Alabama claims and other points at issue between the United States and Great Britain, it has a value to the world at large, inasmuch as it sets forth new and important principles of international law, and furnishes an example of two great nations arranging their differences without a resort to arms. It establishes a precedent that it is to be hoped other nations may be induced to follow, and as a statesmanlike effort in the interests of peace, it may fairly figure in the records of the year 1871 as an offset to the horrors of the Franco-Prussian war.

THE DESTRUCTION OF PARIS.

THE madmen who have ruled in Paris since the conquering Germans marched in triumph through its streets have appropriately finished their work by firing or blowing up the splendid palaces and other historical buildings which were the pride of France and the admiration of the world. The Germans, with a moderation for which they have never had half credit, prolonged the siege of Paris, at an immense loss to themselves in men and money, in order that its historical monuments and its works of art might not be defaced; and now the beautiful city is in all probability a smoking ruin, Frenchmen themselves being the incendiaries. The contempt expressed by the saturnine Bismarck for the boasted civilization of *la grande nation* certainly seems justified under such circumstances as these, and it is difficult to find words to express the disgust which such deeds must excite in the hearts of impartial spectators. The burning of Moscow was an act of lofty patriotism, for which the Russians will ever be honored, but the burning of Paris is a piece of vandalism which entitles the scamps who applied the torch to no more consideration at the hands of their fellow-countrymen and the world at large than so many wild beasts. The only good that we can see as likely to come out of so much evil is that the overweening pride of Frenchmen, and especially of Parisians, will be effectually curbed in the future, and the hard necessities of rebuilding their fallen fortunes will check their aspirations for false glory hereafter and for revenge against the German conquerors, which, according to all present probabilities, can only lead to worse misfortunes.

CALIFORNIA resolutely upholds a relic of barbarism by maintaining a State law which forbids Chinamen from testifying in her courts. Recently a party of Chinese miners were robbed in open daylight. The robbers are known, and were arrested, but will not be punished, solely because the testimony of their victims cannot be legally received. Such a law is as stupid as it is unjust. Evils that might be apprehended from Chinese testimony can be easily corrected through the power of juries to decide upon its credibility; while its rigid exclusion tends to render justice blind in the worst sense to facts which are often of vital importance to entire communities.

THE DEMOCRACY.

General William McCandless, the Candidate for Auditor-General.

General William McCandless, who was yesterday nominated by the Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg for Auditor-General, on the fourth ballot, was born in this city on September 29, 1834. After receiving his education in the public schools, he entered the machine shops of Richard Norris & Son, in which he served an apprenticeship of five years. He was subsequently employed as an engineer on Western railroads, but soon abandoned this calling, and, after studying law with Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq., was admitted to the bar in 1858.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion, in April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Captain Timothy Mealey's company, and when the regiment was recognized as the 2d Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, Mr. McCandless was elected major. In October, 1861, upon the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Magilton to the colonelcy of the 4th Regiment, Major McCandless was elected and commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and upon the retirement of Colonel William B. Mann assumed command of the regiment. In the Peninsular campaign he commanded his troops with skill, and on the first of August, 1862, was promoted to the colonelcy for gallant and meritorious conduct. At the battle of Bull Run he was severely wounded and carried from the field to Washington. He rejoined his regiment at Sharpsburg and participated in Burnside's campaign. In Meade's campaign, Colonel McCandless commanded the 1st Brigade of the Reserve Corps; and during the absence of General Crawford in the winter of 1863 and the following spring, he commanded the division.

On Thursday, the 5th of May, 1864, when the 1st Brigade was cut off and surrounded in the Wilderness, Colonel McCandless was captured, but in the confusion that ensued he eluded his captors and made his escape through the dense forests, and arrived safely in camp at Spottsylvania Court House. Whilst leading his brigade in a charge on Sunday evening, he was wounded in the hand and disabled from further service. He returned to Philadelphia, and was subsequently tendered a brigadier's commission, but feeling aggrieved at the fact of his services not having been recognized before, he wrote a sharp letter to the then Secretary of War, in the course of which he said that he believed the true position of a citizen was at home.

He then resumed the practice of law, and soon obtained a lucrative business, being principally identified with the illicit whisky cases in the United States courts. In 1866 he accepted the Democratic nomination for State Senator in the First district, and was elected over the Republican candidate, Jeremiah Nichols, notwithstanding that at the previous election the Republican candidate had secured a heavy majority. While at Harrisburg he occupied a leading position in the ranks of his party, and frequently participated in debates upon the more important questions of the day. In the summer of 1869, his friends made a spirited canvass in his favor for the Democratic nomination for Governor, but failed to secure much strength for him in the convention. Biding his time, he now has the opportunity of coming before the people of the State for the empty honor of defeat.

OBITUARY.

Hon. J. J. Chappell.

The death at Montgomery, Ala., is announced of Hon. J. J. Chappell, who was probably the oldest living ex-member of Congress. He was born in Fairfield district, S. C., January 19, 1782, and after practising for some years at the bar and filling several State offices, was elected a Representative in Congress, serving from 1813 to 1817. Mr. Chappell had disappeared from public notice long before his death at the advanced age of eighty-nine.

NOTICES.

HEAVY STOCK. HEAVY STOCK.
HEAVY STOCK. HEAVY STOCK.
HEAVY STOCK. HEAVY STOCK.
HEAVY STOCK. HEAVY STOCK.
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL.
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

SPRING SUITS. SUMMER SUITS.
SPRING SUITS. SUMMER SUITS.
SPRING SUITS. SUMMER SUITS.
SPRING SUITS. SUMMER SUITS.
GENTS', YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

CHILDREN'S FANCY SUITS.
CHILDREN'S FANCY SUITS.
CHILDREN'S FANCY SUITS.
CHILDREN'S FANCY SUITS.
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT
ON FIRST FLOOR.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
NOS. 532 AND 534 MARKET STREET.

HIGHEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES.
HIGHEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES.
HIGHEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES.
HIGHEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
EXTENDING THROUGH TO MINOR STREET.

WINES.
FINE SHERRY.
AMO FLOR FINO.
A very high-grade wine, combining the Amontillado with the Rich, Fruity Flavor which makes this wine a rarity among fine Sherries, and not often found in any stock for sale. Imported and for sale by
E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
1 31 tuthstf4p PHILADELPHIA.

GLASS.
SKY LIGHT GLASS,
3-16, ¼, 5/16, and 1 inch thick.
ROUGH AND RIBBED.
200 plates Ribbed, 24x60, ¼ inch.
200 " " 24x72, ¼ "
100 " " 24x84, 3 16 "
100 " " 28x80, 3-16 "
500 " Hammered, 24x60, ¼ inch.
100 " " 24x72, ¼ "
125 " " 24x60, ¼ "
100 " " 24x84, ¼ "
16,000 feet Rough, ¼ inch, assorted sizes.
3,000 " " ⅜ " "
4,000 " " ½ " "
10,000 " Rough and Fluted.
FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES BY
BENJ. H. SHOEMAKER,
Nos. 205, 207, 209, 211 N. FOURTH ST.,
5 12 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.
R. & W. AHEAD
NOW AND ALWAYS
AHEAD in Styles of Spring Clothing. AHEAD
AHEAD in Choice Spring Piece Goods. AHEAD
AHEAD in Everything for Boys. AHEAD
AHEAD in Fine Travelling Suits. AHEAD
AHEAD in variety of Ready-made Stock. AHEAD
AHEAD in assortment of Custom Goods. AHEAD
AHEAD in excellence of Cutting and Fitting. AHEAD
AHEAD in Accommodating Prices. AHEAD
BE SURE TO CALL
AT THE
GREAT BROWN HALL,
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.
FOR TAILORING
FASHIONABLE SPRING, DURABLE, FOR SUMMER, CHEAP.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment now in store
OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 8 3mrp

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.
Special attention is invited to our
DIAMOND DEPARTMENT,
Greatly increased the past week by recent importations, and more complete than at any previous season.
ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 1124 CHESNUT St.,
5 25 3t PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Special attention is called to their
PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS.
CHARLES BLASIUS.
Warerooms, No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 13 tfrp
CHICKERING SONS,
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
GREAT REDUCTION.
FIXED PRICES.
DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,
5 16 1m4p1m Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT St.
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
GEO. STECK & CO.'S. BRADBURY'S, HAINES' BROS', PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
J. R. GOULD. No. 1015 ARCH Street.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

ART GALLERY.
Established in 1765.
McCANN'S
Art Galleries and Warerooms,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street.
Oil Paintings,
Mirrors,
Tables,
Frames,
Cornices, Etc.
All Chromos reduced 30 per cent. on form prices. 4 1 stuth 6mrp

GROCERIES, ETC.
1805. FINE GROCERIES. 1805.
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
No. 115 S. THIRD Street,
Invite the citizens of Philadelphia and surroundings to their large and fresh stock of
FINE GROCERIES,
Which they offer at greatly reduced prices.
Families about removing to the country can find here a full supply of everything fine in the Grocery line. All orders given will be securely packed, and delivered free of charge to the depots. All goods warranted as represented, or money refunded.
BEST TEAS, } Specialties.
" COFFEES, }
" SUGAR-CURED HAMS, } 5 25 tf4p

SEWING MACHINES.
THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE
Complete Sewing Machine
OBTAINED TWO PRIZES AT THE CINCINNATI INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION,
A GOLD AND SILVER MEDAL WERE AWARDED.

A few testimonials are given from a large mass of correspondence of similar character and tone:—
I have worked on a Howe and Singer, and find none to work so beautiful as the American. It gives perfect satisfaction. Mrs. Dr. J. H. YOCUM, Ashland, Schuylkill county, Pa.
I have used a Howe, Grover & Baker, and Singer, and would not give the American Combination for all of them. It gives me perfect satisfaction. I consider it the best in the market. Mrs. J. REED, No. 144 S. Fremont street, Baltimore, Md.
The American is a perfect *Gem* of a machine. I would not take a hundred dollars for it if I could not get another. It works beautiful. Mrs. AMANDA FAUX, Espy, Pa.
OFFICE OF THE TROY HOSIERY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, TROY, N. Y., April 22, 1869.
Your machine makes very satisfactory work, both as to quantity and to quality, and I do not hesitate to recommend them to be superior to anything I have yet seen for the purpose to which they are adapted. T. BUCKLEY, Treasurer.
I have used different machines for nine years past, but have never seen any equal in all respects to the American. It is perfectly simple in the combination, easily operated, and does the most beautiful work. Mrs. JULIA E. BLACK, Benzonia, Mich.
It works beautifully. We are turning out three dozen pairs of shoes per day, 18 button-holes in each pair. MARY E. GREEN, No. 162 Richmond street, Philadelphia.
I have had one of your Combination Button-hole and Sewing Machines in use for 15 months, and consider it by far the best I have ever used. It works *beautifully*. Mrs. ANNIE C. DAVIDSON, Fashionable Dressmaker, No. 1508 Chesnut street.
I can testify that one of the best good things I know of is your American Combination Sewing Machine. I have found more satisfaction in using it than any of the other three I have owned. This really beats all. I heartily and honestly commend it to all who wish a machine that will be sure to give perfect satisfaction. Rev. I. W. SCHENCK, Pastor of the Third Reformed Church, No. 1435 Filbert street, Philadelphia,
Price of this Celebrated Machine only $75.
Price of the Plain Machine, $60.
Call at the Company's Warerooms,
No. 1318 CHESNUT STREET,
and examine it in motion. 5 2 tuthf

HOSIERY.
COOK & BROTHER,
No. 53 N. EIGHTH Street,
[TRADE-MARK.] C&B [TRADE-MARK.]
RETAILERS
OF
HOSIERY GOODS
Exclusively of their own importation.
Just received, by steamer City of Antwerp,
ONE CASE
Balbriggan Hosiery Goods
EXTRA QUALITIES, AT LOW PRICES.
3 26 tuth 3mrp

ICE PITCHERS,
Beautiful and Unique
DESIGNS.
MEAD & ROBBINS,
N. E. Cor. NINTH and CHESNUT,
5 25 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS.
Our Letter of Credit gives the holder the privilege of drawing either on
DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris,
IN FRANCS,
OR ON
Messrs. A. S. PETRIE & CO., London,
IN STERLING,
As may be found most convenient or profitable, and is available throughout Europe. To parties going abroad we offer special facilities, collecting their interest and dividends during their absence without charge.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.
THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,
4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.
1871.
SPRING GARDEN STREET
SINCE 1853.
"THORNLEY'S"
CENTRALLY LOCATED
DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT,
ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.
An immense Stock of Goods.
Prices very low indeed.
Everybody sure to get suited.
The utmost attention to customers.
No misrepresentation in order to effect sales.
If purchases are not satisfactory we return the money.
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS AND SHAWLS,
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,
LLAMA LACE SACQUES AND POINTES,
KID GLOVES, TABLE LINENS,
QUILTS, Etc. Etc.
JOSEPH R. THORNLEY. 2 8 thstu5

THE NEW YORK
Dyeing and Printing
ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND,
40 N. EIGHTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
No. 98 DUANE Street, New York.
DYE AND FINISH IN THE BEST MANNER,
Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Tissues, Barèges, Merinos, Cloths, Alpacas, Reps, Paramattas, Muslin Delaines, Fringes, Trimmings, Hosiery, Kid Gloves, etc.
Also, cleanse Lace Curtains and Linen Shades in a superior manner. Goods called for and delivered in any part of the city. 4 15 stuth3mrp

LINEN SHEETINGS.
We are offering great inducements to purchasers this department.
PERKINS & CO.
No. 9 South NINTH Street,
2 28 tuths3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE BEST 75 CENT
BLACK HERNANI
IN THE CITY.
BLACK HERNANIES, ALL QUALITIES.
STRIPE AND CHECK SILKS, $1·25.
Ely, Hunsberger & Ely,
No. 1126 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 tuths3m PHILADELPHIA.

1115.—OUR OWN MAKE OF CHAMPION Hoop Skirts, in all the newest styles, the best and cheapest in the market.
Also, good Eastern-made Skirts, from 15 to 40 springs, from 31 to 60c. Soiled Skirts, quarter price.
CORSETS, CORSETS.—119 styles, and prices from 45c. to $6·65. Misses' Corsets, superior quality.
65c. for French Woven Corsets; reduced from 85c.
THOMSON'S Glove fitting Corsets at $1·25, $1·50, $1·74, $2·50, $3·50, $4·75, and $6 50.
MRS. MOODY'S Abdominal Corsets, from $2·75 to $6.
MADAME FOY'S Corset Skirt Supporter at $1·09.
$1 French Woven Corsets, the cheapest in the city.
EVERY desirable style of Corsets at prices which defy competition.
PANIER BUSTLES, in 39 styles, 25c. to $4.
BON TON BUSTLES, from 47c. upwards.
PARASOLS at wholesale prices.
LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS.—A complete assortment at lowest rates. Call and examine our goods, at No. 133 N. EIGHTH Street, and No. 1115 CHESNUT Street.
5 23 tuthsrptf WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727
IMMENSE CLEARING SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS AT RETAIL FOR LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
Black Silks, Linens for Suits,
Striped Silks, Black Hernanies,
Silk Pongees, 8-4 French Muslins,
Silk Pongee Serges, White Piques,
White Alpacas, Nainsooks,
Black Mohairs, Victoria Lawns,
Colored Mohairs, Hamburg Edgings,
Chene Mohairs, Linen Handkerchiefs,
Tea-rose Suitings, Table Damasks,
French Lawns, Napkins, Doylies,
Striped Linen Lawns, Llama Points, etc.
SPECIAL.
1000 PIECES OF FRENCH LAWNS, in new and beautiful effects, at 25 cents.
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
5 9 tuths No. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

SILKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Invites attention to his stock of
SILKS OF ALL KINDS,
INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS.
Novelties in Dress and Fancy Goods,
INDIA, PONGEE, AND CANTON CRAPE IN SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS. [4 13 2mrp
PARASOLS, 75c., $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75; Silk Sun Umbrellas, 90c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, at DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH St. 4 3 tf
STOCKS, LOANS, ETC., BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS, BY GEORGE J. BOYD.
4 25 tuths2mrp* No. 18 S. THIRD Street.
WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp4

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Meyerbeer's grand opera of *Robert le Diable* will be performed this evening for the first time in English. Mr. Carl Formes will appear in his great *role* of "Bertram," and the remaining characters will be represented by Messrs. Castle, Howell, Chatterson, Mrs. Bernard, and Miss Emma Howson.

AT THE WALNUT Boucicault's drama of *The Colleen Bawn* will be represented this evening, with Mr. Harry Watkins as "Myles na Coppaleen" and Mrs. Watkins as "Eily O'Conner."

AT THE ARCH Miss Kate Reignolds will appear this evening as "Richelieu" in the play of *The Youthful Days of Richelieu*, and as "Kathleen" in the drama of *Kathleen Mavourneen*.

AT THE CHESNUT the laughable comedy of *Saratoga* will be performed this evening.

On Monday Mr. Davenport, who has been playing with great success in New York and Boston, will make his reappearance in the part of "Sir Giles Overreach."

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, Mr. Robert McWade will personate "Rip Van Winkle" this evening. The double-headed baby is on exhibition day and evening.

AT THE AMERICAN the Japanese will perform some of their most wonderful feats this evening.

THE CONCERT to be given by Mrs. De Barros to-morrow evening at Musical Fund Hall promises to be a very enjoyable entertainment. A fine programme will be presented, and Mrs. De Barros will be assisted by several popular performers.

THE ART MALE SINGING SOCIETY will give their third soiree at Musical Fund Hall this evening. An unusually attractive programme is announced.

JOHN COLLINS, the celebrated Irish comedian and vocalist, has just concluded very successful engagements in Montreal and Quebec, and is announced to appear at Niblo's, New York. He will produce Paul Clifford, a piece that was written especially to suit the peculiar qualifications of Mr. Collins. It will be brought out in great splendor, new scenery, etc.

CITY ITEMS.

TO THE LADY READERS OF THE TELEGRAPH.—We call the attention of our lady readers to the card of Mrs. M. A. Binder, N. W. corner of Eleventh and Chesnut streets, to be found in another column. Mrs. Binder's stock of Summer Fashions in Trimmed Paper Patterns and Ladies' Dress Trimmings are all the most fastidious could possibly desire; while her large and varied selections of Laces, Embroideries, etc., are a delight to all beholders. To prove the fact that "a thing of beauty is a joy forever," visit Mrs. Binder's.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given the article a vast popularity in New England. The Cod Liver Oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and is rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the agent and assistance required to heal and reform the diseased lungs. A. B. WILBOR, No. 166 Court Street, Boston, is the proprietor. Sold by all druggists.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.—If our friends will kindly inform us, either by telegram or by letter, of their intended arrival, we shall be better prepared for their comfort. The reputation of this new and elegant establishment is such as to require no comment.
Transient board FOUR DOLLARS per day.
Proprietor ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON—The best cosmetic.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

A. S. HAMILTON'S
STANDARD SEWING MACHINE OFFICE,
No. 700 CHESNUT STREET.
Howe's, Grover & Baker's, Folsom's, and other first-class machines sold $10 per month and to rent

REFRIGERATORS,
Cedar Moth Chests, Enamelled-lined Coolers, Cooler Stands, a large assortment, wholesale and retail, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A perfect hair-dressing.

MARRIED.

SENSEMAN—CONDERMAN.—On the 23d instant, by the Rev. J. H. Kummer, at the residence of the bride, Mr. WILTON SENSEMAN to Miss IDA CONDERMAN, all of this city. No cards.

WELSH—PARKER.—On 25th inst., at St. Stephen's Church, by the Rev. William Rudder, D. D., WILLIAM LOWBER WELSH to MARY V., daughter of the late G. W. Parker, of Burlington, N. J.

DIED.

CALDWELL.—On the 24th instant, Mrs. CATHARINE SOPHIA, wife of Andrew Caldwell, aged 38 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 630 North Fifteenth street, on Saturday afternoon, 27th instant, at 2 o'clock.

FAUST.—On the 22d instant, MARY ADELAIDE, youngest daughter of David and Jane Faust, aged 11 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 502 North Seventh street. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

HARRIS.—On the 23d instant, LETITIA, daughter of Letitia and the late Richard Harris, aged 17 years 5 months and 15 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 221 Greenwich street, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Sixth Street Union Vault.

HASSALL.—On the 23d instant, JOHN HASSALL, in the 83d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Thomas Tolman, No. 1109 Green street, on Thursday afternoon, 25th instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

LIPPINCOTT.—On the 24th instant, EDWIN LIPPINCOTT, aged 46 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Westfield Meeting House, N. J., on Seventh day, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.
Carriages will be at Riverton to meet the 2 P. M. train from Walnut street wharf.

MUSTIN.—On Thursday, 24th instant, ALFRED B., son of John and Mary T. Mustin, aged 24 years.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 3908 Spruce street, W. P., on Monday next, at 3½ o'clock.

SINES.—On the 22d instant, ANNE GRISSINGER, wife of Thomas Sines, aged 37 years.
The relatives and friends, and members of Golden Rule Temple, No. 25, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 570 Fulton street, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

NEW MOURNING STORE.

New Stock at Lowest Prices.
No 1226 CHESNUT STREET.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN DRESS GOODS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN BONNETS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN VEILS.
CHEAPEST ALPACAS IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST BOMBAZINES IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST BLACK SILKS IN PHILADA
CHEAPEST CRAPE CLOTHS IN PHILADELPHIA.
EVERY ARTICLE AT LOWEST PRICE.
We would respectfully call attention to our new Dress-making and Suit Department, where every novelty in black suits will be found ready-made and made to order, at shortest notice, by a competent dressmaker, and also call attention to our White Goods and Ladies' Underwear Department. Large Stock of Linen and Lawn Suits, of finest finish, always on hand.
A. MYERS & CO.,
4 25 stuthsptf No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ A SINGLE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE most skeptical of the efficacy of HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS in Sick or Nervous Headache, Jaundice, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, General Debility, etc. No nausea, no griping pains, but mild, pleasant, and safe in operation. Children take them with impunity. They are the best and most reliable. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA creates new, fresh, and healthy blood, beautifies the Complexion, and imparts a youthful appearance, dispelling Pimples, Blotches, Moth Patches, and all eruptions of the skin. 5 3wthsTw

☞ FORTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY.—THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION will celebrate its Forty-Seventh Anniversary at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on the evening of TUESDAY, May 30.
Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Armitage, of New York, Rev. Dr. Harper, formerly of Indianapolis, and Rev. Dr. Newton, of this city.
Singing by a choir of four hundred young ladies, under the direction of Professor John Bower.
Tickets, with secured seats, Twenty-five Cents each, may be procured at the Society's house, No. 1122 CHESNUT Street. 5 18 11t

☞ NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "UNITED COMPANIES OF NEW JERSEY" are cautioned against assenting to the proposed lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company before they have a full opportunity of understanding the great sacrifice of their interest proposed by said lease. By means of the press, and an early meeting of the Stockholders, to be duly announced, an opportunity for full discussion will be afforded.
5 25 2t MANY STOCKHOLDERS.

☞ THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or cathartic so mild and efficacious as HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, causing neither nausea or griping pains—as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills of the day—most of which are composed of calomel or mercury, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons. After thoroughly purging the system use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, the Great Purifier, and they will insure new life, new blood, and renewed vigor. Try them. 5 3 wths7w

☞ A MEETING OF THE NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICANS of the SEVENTEENTH DIVISION of TWENTY-SIXTH WARD will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, 25th instant, at the Division House, southwest corner of FIFTEENTH and FEDERAL STREETS, at 8 o'clock.
5 24 2t J. T. BRADY, Secretary.

☞ ALL POWDERS AND OUTWARD APPLIcations close up the pores of the skin, rendering it harsh, coarse, and flabby, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a Fresh, Healthy, and Youthful appearance, purge the system thoroughly; use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS and HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, which beautifies the complexion. Beware of those cheap patent pills, carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons—vended in wooden boxes—most of which contain either calomel, mercury, or other deleterious drugs. 5 3wthsTw

☞ "YOUNG MEN'S HOME."—THE BUILDING recently purchased by the Young Men's Christian Association for the Young Men's Home at 211 S. TWELFTH STREET, will be open for visitors on THURSDAY and FRIDAY of this week, day and evening. The public are cordially invited. 1t

☞ IF YOU DESIRE A MILD, PLEASANT, safe, and agreeable Cathartic, which will cause neither nausea or griping pains, use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; their component parts being Catawba "Grape Juice and Fluid Extract Rhubarb." Should you desire a brilliant complexion, youthful appearance, new life, new fresh blood and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. 5 3wthsTw

☞ MINISTERS CAN OBTAIN TICKETS for the Forty-seventh Anniversary of the AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION by calling for them at the Society's House, No. 1122 CHESNUT Street, before the 27th inst. 5 22 6t

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier; thoroughly cleanses and renovates the entire system, and readily enters into the circulation of the blood, after purging with HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, the foul humors that have accumulated in the system for years. Both are carefully prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are thoroughly reliable. A test of 20 years has proved this. Try them. 5 3 wthsTw

☞ GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES, A ready fit may be obtained at all times. BARTLETT, No. 33 South SIXTH Street, above Chesnut. 2 20 tf

☞ IF YOU WOULD HAVE NEW LIFE, NEW Blood, and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. Purify the Blood and Beautify the Complexion by the use of HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They are no cheap patent medicines, but thoroughly Pharmaceutical, and are not equalled by any English or French preparation. 5 3wthsTw

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—MONDAY NEXT, BENEFIT OF BARTON HILL,
MAY 29, 1871,
on which occasion
MRS. CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD
will appear for that night only as
THE BONNIE FISHWIFE,
introducing her popular Songs.
GREAT BILL—THREE GLORIOUS PIECES.
BAMBOOZLING;
OR, BORROWING A HUSBAND.
Captain Frank Bamboozle.....Barton Hill
Sir Marmaduke Meadows.....F. F. Mackey
Emily.....Miss Lizzie Price
THE BONNIE FISHWIFE.
Miss Thistledown...Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard
Gaiters.....Robert Craig
Wildoats.....Barton Hill
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
BARTON HILL AS LORD DUNDREARY.
Robert Craig as.....Asa Trenchard
Miss Lizzie Price as.....Mary Meredith
Miss May Saville as.....Florence Trenchard
Hemple as.....Binney
GREAT BILL. SECURE SEATS EARLY. 5 25 2t

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

SUMMER FASHIONS,
IN
TRIMMED PAPER PATTERNS
AND
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.
MRS. M. A. BINDER,
No. 1101, N. W. CORNER ELEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS, PHILA.,
has made very large additions to her stock of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons to match Suits. Novelties in
Parasols, Gloves, Flowers, Neck-ties; Bonnet and Sash Ribbons, Real Jet, Gilt, and Pearl Jewelry.
LACES—REAL POINT AND APPLIQUE.
Great inducements in Guipure and Thread Laces, Valenciennes, Sleeves, Collars, and Cuffs.
EMBROIDERIES.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, newest designs; Flouncing, Ruffling and Trimmings.
DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING DEPARTMENT.
Walking Suits, Reception and Evening Dresses, Wedding Trousseaux. Large orders executed at short notice and at moderate prices, in the most fashionable style.
Trimmed and Plain Paper Patterns, $6 per dozen. A perfect system of Dress-cutting taught.
Pinking, Goffering, and Fringing. 5 20stutfrp

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

WALRAVEN,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT St.,

Offers some new designs for
CURTAINS AMD LAMBREQUINS,
FRENCH CRETONNES,
STRIPED TERRY and
COTELINES
Also, GIMPS AND TRIMMINGS of entirely new patterns.
An assortment of LACE CURTAINS of especial elegance and cheapness, some as low as $1.00 a window.
BROCHE TAPESTRY PIANO AND TABLE COVERS are offered greatly below intrinsic values, with a large assortment of EMBROIDERED CLOTH PIANO AND TABLE COVERS. 3 16 thstu3mrp

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE.

THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

A Valuable and Productive

OIL FARM

Of 220 Acres, and a Large Amount of Machinery, Tubing, Tanks, Etc.

ALL IN GOOD ORDER.

The following described Real Estate and Personal Property, known as the

"Cornplanter Oil Farm,"

Situate on both sides of OIL CREEK, in Cornplanter township, Venango county, Pa., and about two miles from Oil City, will be sold for cash, to the highest bidder, at public sale, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia,

ON TUESDAY,

June 6, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange:—
All that certain tract of land, now known as the "Cornplanter Tract," situated in Cornplanter township, Venango county, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz.:—
Beginning at a white oak, the westerly corner, thence by land of Hamilton McClintock (now McClintock Oil Company), north 89½ degrees, east 173 3-10 perches to a post; thence south fifteen degrees east 110 3-10 perches to a white oak; thence east 109 5-10 perches to a hickory; thence south 57 perches to a post; thence by land of Thomas Anderson south 50 degrees, west 96 perches to a post; thence north 50½ degrees west 332 perches to a post; thence 42 degrees east 56 perches to a white oak, the place of beginning, containing 220 acres, more or less, and being the same land now owned by the "Cornplanter Oil Company." The sale will be made subject to any and all existing leases of any part of the said premises, of which the following is believed to be a correct list:—
Lease to F. W. Andrews, covering about 55 acres more or less.
Leases to John Munhall and others, covering about 14 acres more or less.
Lease to H. M. Good and others, covering about 2 acres more or less.
Lease to Mechling, Moore & Sutton, covering about 2 acres more or less.
Lease to Metz & Whitcomb, covering about 1 acre more or less.
Lease to William Leckey and others, covering about 3 acres more or less.
Lease to Tarbell & Hess, covering about 5 acres more or less.
Lease to Charles V. Whitcomb and others, covering about 4 acres more or less.
All existing leases provide for a royalty of 25 per cent. of the product to be paid to the land interest, and in some cases an increased percentage, should wells be found to yield more than 15 barrels per day.
Also, all the following named personal property, viz.:—One iron tank of about 6500 barrels capacity. Two iron tanks of about 200 barrels each. One steam suction and force pump, used for forcing water from the creek to the high portions of the tract for the supply of engines, and for collecting oil from the various wells (through underground pipes) and delivering the same in tank, near railroad, for shipment.
Nine steam engines and 5 boilers; ½ of engine and boiler from 10 to 15-horse power; ½ of 890 feet of 2-inch tubing and sucker rods; ½ of 216 feet of 5¾-inch casing; 3100 feet tubing in wells; 825 feet 3 and 3½ inch casing in wells; 160 feet 5¾-inch casing in wells; 289 feet 5¾-inch casing not in wells.
About 1000 feet 2½ inch tubing used for oil and water pipe; about 7000 feet 2 inch tubing used for oil and water pipe; about 300 feet 1½ inch pipe used for steam and gas; about 876 feet 2½ inch tubing not in wells.
The personal property is in good working order, and most of the engines and boilers are nearly new. The Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad passes through the tract. The producing wells on the property are connected by pipe lines with one central iron tank, from which point the oil is thrown by steam pump into the large iron tank near and above the railroad track, where it can be readily ladened on the cars.
The land interest is in receipt of about 12 barrels of oil per day, 6 barrels of which are from wells operated by the company, and 6 received as royalty from leases.
There are eight small tenant houses, blacksmith shop, cooper shop, carpenter shop, stable, etc., upon the tract, and a lot of blacksmith and carpenter tools. The whole real estate and personal property will be sold together, thus offering a rare opportunity to those desiring to control a large tract of land, with first-class facilities for developments, as about 100 acres of the property remain to be tested.
Any additional information can be had by addressing the office of the "Cornplanter Company," No. 524 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
By direction of the Stockholders and order of the Board. HIRAM BROWER, Secretary.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 25 thstu6t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

J.E.CALDWELL&Co

No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

TORTOISE SHELL

JEWELRY,

IN

NEW DESIGNS.

3 18 stuth1

Established in 1854.

WATCHES.

EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
No. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
4 25 2m PHILADELPHIA.

WINDOW BLINDS, ETC.

WINDOW BLINDS,

Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices,
HOLLAND SHADES,
PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints.
BLINDS painted and trimmed.
STORE SHADES made and lettered.
Picture Cord, Tassels, Etc, Repairing promptly attended to.
B. J. WILLIAMS, Jr.,
No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
3 7 tuthsm PHILADELPHIA

F. A. HOYT & BRO.

MEN'S FINE CLOTHING

MADE TO ORDER.

ALSO,

LADIES' RIDING HABITS.

BOYS' CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.

CORNER TENTH AHD CHESNUT STS.

(ASSEMBLY BUILDING), PHILADELPHIA.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE

No. 904 CHESTNUT STREET.

FRESH CHINA MATTINGS.

WHITE RED CHECK, AND FANCY STYLES.

50 PIECES FRENCH AXMINSTER,

$3·25 PER YARD.

GROCERIES, ETC.

WILLIAM KELLEY,

TWELFTH AND GIRARD AVENUE.
LATOUR OLIVE OIL,
A fresh invoice just imported.
Davis' Diamond Cincinnati Hams.
Louisville Sugar-cured Hams.
Micheners' Star Hams.
Bowers & Co. City-cured Hams.
Smoked Beef and Beef Tongues.
St. Louis white Wheat Family Flour.
Families residing in Germantown, by mailing their orders, can have their goods carefully put up, and delivered daily, at the lowest rates.
WILLIAM KELLEY,
N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,
11 10 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Cousty's East End Grocery.

EXTRA QUALITY SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES, by the barrel, keg, or gallon.
LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE by the cask or dozen.
Goods delivered free of charge to Germantown, Chesnut Hill, West Philadelphia, and Camden. Orders solicited at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
3 2thsturp Below Chesnut, West Side.

NEW CROP TEAS.

CHOICE OOLONGS,
ENGLISH BREAKFAST,
JAPANESE,
GOOD OOLONGS, very low by the box or chest, at
JAMES R. WEBB'S,
S. E. CORNER OF
4 20 thstu3mrp WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

TEAS. COFFEES.
Imported and Domestic Groceries.
A. J. DE CAMP,
FINE GROCER,
N. W. Corner CHESNUT and SECOND Sts.,
4 13 thsm2m PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
No. 41 S. FOURTH STREET.
Steam and Hot-water Heating, with Gold's Patent Cast Iron Apparatus.
Architects, Builders and others desiring buildings heated with steam or hot water should not fail to examine this apparatus, which is superior to all the imitations offered for sale. Our cast-iron Radiators are adapted to high as well as low-pressure steam.
Steam-fitting in all its branches done at the shortest notice.
Particular attention paid to ventilation.
B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

WOOD'S AMERICAN KITCHENER,
on the European principle, of neat and durable construction, suitable for public institutions, hotels, and private residences, having powerful waterbacks, and its cooking and baking qualities cannot be surpassed.
Also,
WOOD'S PARIS RANGE,
of a new and beautiful design, a superior Cooking and Baking Range, and the best construction for heating purposes yet offered for sale.
Sole Agents for the sale of
GRIFFITH'S PATENT
ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATORS,
for ventilation, and a sure cure for smoky chimneys.
BALTIMORE FIRE-PLACE HEATERS.
The latest improvements, and the best in the market.
JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
5 6 stuth 26trp No. 41 S. FOURTH St.

BLOOD, BONE, AND TISSUE-MAKING
DIET FOR CHILDREN,
Hubbell's Prepared Wheat.
POUNDS, 50 CENTS.
HUBBELL, Apothecary, 1410 Chesnut St.
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GLOVES.

TO REDUCE SURPLUS STOCK
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OF
908 HOSIERY
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AND
PARASOLS,
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PARASOLS, 908
Our Scale of Prices will be
CHEAP,
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GREAT KID GLOVE EMPORIUMS,
No. 23 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
AND
No. 908 CHESNUT STREET,
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A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

STEAM

FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

SANBORN'S PATENT

Burglar-Proof Safes,

Of Welded Steel and Iron,

MADE BY

AMERICAN

STEAM SAFE CO.

No. 32 S. FOURTH St.

E. W. THOMAS. 3 1 stuth6mrp

A BEAUTIFUL SPOT IS

WENONAH.

Its Hotel, its lakes, the fish pond, the old mill, the old railroad bridge, the handsome drives and avenues, the park, and many other points of interest, are in themselves sufficient attractions, while the NATURAL ADVANTAGES of the tract, such as excellent water, rolling country, high and healthy location, facilities for drainage, and EASY ACCESS TO THE CITY, render WENONAH the most desirable place for building Country Residences within the vicinity of Philadelphia situated on the West Jersey Railroad, 11 miles from Camden, reached in FORTY-FIVE MINUTES from your place of business. The Hotel will be completed and opened about the 15th of June. Visit the place and judge it upon its merits. Tickets and information furnished by
DANIEL M. FOX & SON,
5 16 12trp* No. 540 North FIFTH Street.

Savery's Patent Combined Water Cooler and REFRIGERATOR
Has proved itself to be superior to any in the market. Call and examine.
JACOB F. HAND, Jr.,
4 6 thstu 2mrp Depot, No. 620 MARKET Street.

"THE ST. CLOUD."
This new elegant and commodious first-class Hotel, on ARCH Street, above SEVENTH,
Now open.
Terms, $3 per day.
4 1 2m G. W. MULLIN & BRO., Proprietors.

GAS FIXTURES.

NO. STORE ON
CHESNUT STREET.

CORNELIUS & SONS'

RETAIL
SALESROOMS,
821 CHERRY St.

GAS FIXTURES.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

"SPRING LAKE."

An elegant country seat at Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia, ten minutes walk from depot, and five hundred yards from Fairmount Park; lawn of nearly nine acres, adorned with choice shrubbery, evergreen, fruit and shade trees. A most healthy location, views for 40 miles over a rich country, modern pointed stone house, gas, water, etc., coach, ice, and spring houses, never failing spring of purest water. (LAKE FOR BOATING), all stocked with mountain trout, carp, etc., beautiful cascade, with succession of rapids through the meadow.
Apply to J. R. PRICE, on the premises. 4 25

FOR SALE,
HANDSOME RESIDENCE,
WEST PHILADELPHIA.
No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marole Terrace),
THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.
Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, bath, hot and cold water.
Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.
Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.
M. D. LIVENSETTER,
4 18 No. 129 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME BROWN-STONE Residence, west side of Broad, above Master street, containing all modern improvements. Lot 50 by 200 feet to Carlisle street.
Also, a modern three-story brick Dwelling, with side yard, No. 1413 North Eighteenth street, containing ten rooms, with all the conveniences, and will be sold a bargain.
Also, elegant four-story brown-stone Residence, No. 1917 Chesnut street, built in a very superior and substantial manner. Lot 44½ by 178 feet.
Also, ninety-three acre Farm, in Richland township, Bucks county, within 2½ miles of North Pennsylvania Railroad. R. J. DOBBINS,
5 20 stuth 6t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN—VALUABLE Farms in Montgomery county, Pa., on the Bethlehem pike, 18 miles north of Philadelphia, near the North Pennsylvania Railroad, containing 265 acres, with handsome improvements and all the modern conveniences. Has two tenant houses and two large barns (stabling for 100 horses and cattle), and all other necessary outbuildings. It is well watered, and under good fence, etc. There is a variety of fruit and about 30 acres of timber. Can be divided into two farms if desired. It contains everything to commend it as a gentleman's country residence. Apply to R. J. DOBBINS, Ledger Building, or P. R. SCHERR, on the premises. 5 20stuth6t

FOR SALE—ELEGANT DOUBLE FOUR-story Brick and Brown Stone Residence, S. E. corner Twentieth and Arch streets (No. 1936), 40 feet front by 150 feet deep; well built and finished with all modern improvements and conveniences; parlor, reception room, dining room, 2 kitchens, and laundry on first floor, and 15 additional rooms on the remaining floors; 2 bath rooms, 2 water closets, etc. Will be sold on Tuesday, May 30, at the Exchange, by M. Thomas & Sons. 5 25 3t

FOR SALE—A NEW BROWN-STONE House and Stable, with cistern, ice-house, and all necessary improvements, with 10 acres of land, on an elevated site, near Ambler Station, one mile above Fort Washington, Montgomery county. Terms no object. Apply to
SAMUEL H. AUSTIN
No. 129 SEVENTH Street.
P. S.—If the above property is not sold by the 1st of June, it will be rented. 5 19 6t*

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WEST WALNUT lane, Germantown, a very desirable Stone Residence, sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, large lot, garden planted, abundance of small fruits, well of excellent water.
RICHARDSON & JANNEY,
5 23 tuths3t* No. 206 S. FOURTH Street.

NORTH BROAD SPREET LOTS.—FOR sale very cheap, west side of Broad, above Vine, 73½ by 198 feet; west side of Broad, above Thompson, 200 feet deep to Carlisle street; east side Broad, corner Cambria, 100 feet front by 528 feet to Thirteenth street. R. J. DOBBINS,
5 20 stuth 6t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HANDSOME Brown-stone Residence, situated S. W. corner Broad and Thompson streets, containing all modern conveniences, and newly frescoed and painted throughout. D. M. FOX & SONS, No. 540 N. FIFTH Street. 5 20stuth6t

VALUABLE MILL SITE.—SEVENTY-FIVE horse power, and six-roomed house, with four acres of ground, desirable for paper mill. Address J. MAX GREEN,
5 20 stuth 6t No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

COUNTRY AND CITY PROPERTIES FOR SALE, RENT, and EXCHANGE in great number and varieties by
J. MAX GREEN,
5 6 1m No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE ON WEST JERSEY RAILROAD, 15 miles out $5000.
J. MAX GREEN,
5 19 6t No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

STORE, No. 339 MARKET Street.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

4 22 tf J. S. ELLISON & SONS.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—DESIRABLE Summer Residence, Township Line, near School Lane, Germantown.
JUSTICE BATEMAN & CO.,
5 1tf No. 122 South FRONT Street.

TO RENT—WALNUT STREET, WEST Philadelphia. — Stylish furnished Cottage. Stable, if needed. Address "HEALTH, Evening Telegraph." 5 23tuths3t*

TO LET—THE RESIDENCE NO. 1709 LOCUST Street. 5 23 3t*

PLANKED SHAD.—TO ENJOY this delicious dish order it at the "Buena Vista" Hotel, GLOUCESTER POINT.

SHAD FISHING AT GLOUCESTER POINT—A very interesting sight. 5 12 17trp*

SOCIAL QUEENS OF LONDON.

Lady Blessington to Lady Palmerston.

An English writer says:—"About forty years ago the fashionable system of London society might be said to have consisted of three separate spheres, each of them brilliant, fascinating, and famous. Over one presided Lady Holland; over the second, the Countess of Charleville; and over the third—the most celebrated, perhaps, of the glittering trio—Marguerite, Countess of Blessington. Amid a multitude of differences in their characters, ambitions, and careers, these ladies, whose names are now historical, still possessed certain points in common. It was the object alike of each to adorn the social world in which she was acknowledged supreme with all that was best and choicest of the wit, intellect, and beauty of the day. There was an identity in the mission which each of these three titled dames considered she was destined to fulfil, and if there was any disparity in the results which each separately secured, there was at least no antagonism between the means that were employed. Doubtless the aspirations of Lady Holland, Lady Charleville, and Lady Blessington were primarily selfish; but they were imbued with no small measure of generosity and beneficence as well. Each sought to be sole and exclusive arbitress in her own world; but each knew that it was only by harmony and union among her subjects that her paramount sovereignty could be achieved. If no despotism could be more absolute than that exercised by the empress of Seamore Place or the queen of Holland House, their followers could have experienced no form of social tyranny more entirely productive of comfort to themselves. The authority of those queens of society rested upon a basis of mutual tolerance and esteem, and enforced as the prime regulating principles of intercourse upon the various members of the crowds who periodically thronged the "salon" in Kensington or the drawing-room in Mayfair. To rally round her all the available representatives of wit, intellect, fame, and to elicit from every social atom, whatever its kind or value, any species of talent latent within—that was one object held equally in view by Lady Blessington, Lady Holland, and Lady Charleville. To endeavor to bring about a pleasant *rapprochement* between men of letters, science, or art, hitherto unacquainted, estranged, or isolated—to establish between them kindly and humane sentiments, or to restore those sentiments when they had once been broken—that was the second aspiration which these social potentates cherished. Thus the salons of Holland House, Seamore Place first, and the Gore House afterwards, and Charleville House exhibited the joyful results of a happy union between the spirit of personal ambition and general philanthropy. If it is disputed which could best lay claim to the latter character, it must be remembered that, as a matter of fact, Holland House and Charleville House gradually assumed a special political complexion. This could never be said of the drawing-room of the Countess of Blessington. It retained its features of brilliant catholicity to the last.

"It may perhaps seem strange that the present time should be so entirely without anything like adequate antetypes of these famous ladies, with their supreme and undispnted social sway, their glittering and historical social rendezvous. The late Lady Palmerston was perhaps the last of a race of aristocratic dames that has now become extinct, and her death marked the close of an era in political sociology. The famous Wednesday evenings which used to be celebrated in the *salons* of Cambridge House take us back to an epoch which has conclusively vanished from among us, and are about the most recent instances we have of direct drawing-room influence upon political life. * * * The social sovereignty exercised by the distinguished ladies whom we have hitherto had in view, was, it must be remembered, a sovereignty resting on a basis of personal ability, accomplishments, and charms. Unless Lady Blessington and Lady Holland had been conspicuous for the perfection of their manner and the graceful spell of their conversation, they would have found no willing host of subjects to give them their allegiance. If society now is without the social queens of a past *regime*, it is surely in no slight degree because those who might be its queens have not the abilities requisite for sovereignty. * * * * Seamore Place, the Villa Belvidere at Naples, the Palazzo Negrone at Rome, Gore House, Kensington—all these have successively been immortalized by the brilliant countess, to the first of whose residences as above enumerated we now propose introducing the reader. It is the height of the London season some forty years since, and we are standing in a long library in the mansion of Seamore Place, whose sides are alternately covered with rows of magnificently bound books and gorgeously framed mirrors. The window, which is deep and runs the entire breadth of the room, opens upon Hyde Park. * * * There was no other room in Europe which could boast of witnessing more brilliant reunions than those which were then in the habit of frequently assembling in that library in Seamore Place. Subsequently Gore House, to which the Countess of Blessington removed in 1836, was graced by a company more distinguished, perhaps, than that which met at her first residence, but not more brilliant or attractive. * * *

"If we would endeavor to picture Lady Blessington to ourselves at her brightest and her best, we must go to her first and least showy of London residences. It is one of her reception nights. She has received a favored few at dinner first, and now as the night comes on her rooms begin to fill. The salon glitters with stars and is resplendent with orders of every kind. Not a nation of the civilized world is without its representative. There are foreign counts who have achieved eminence, and who speak every European language, attaches, ambassadors, and princes. There stands the greatest capitalist in the world, the original, possibly, of Sidonia of 'Coningsby' fame; and there, in groups at intervals around the apartment, are met together all that is most eminent in every possible department and kind of excellence and skill in England. Mr. Lytton Bulwer, who has just won his spurs by his novel 'Pelham,' enters with an attractive frankness, and is received with *empressement* by the noble hostess. That speaker yonder with the merry eye and the Bacchus head is Tom Moore, criticizing the 'personnel' of the English House of Coumons and discussing the condition of Ireland. 'The great period of Ireland's glory,' you may hear him say, 'was between '82 and '92, and it was a time when a man almost lived with a pistol in his hand.' A volley of well-bred laughter draws your attention to another portion of the room; you look up and you see Theodore Hook, the Lucian Gay of 'Coningsby,' (a novel which, like the receipt for the famous Tomahawk Punch in 'Vivian Grey,' has yet to be developed), with his hand on Lord Canterbury's sleeve, narrating the incidents of the last practical joke, or expatiating upon the theme of some new political squib. A little bit to the left you have Horace Smith, one of the authors of 'Rejected Addresses,' playing rather an aside in the conversation, interpolating a pun or a witticism whenever he gets a chance, but more a listener than a talker. There is a famous traveller just returned from Constantinople, and there, Henry Bulwer (to-day Lord Darling) discussing with great earnestness the last speech of Daniel O'Connell. Scattered about the rooms are such men as Lord Lyndhurst, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Strangford, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Henry Luttrell—the 'wit among lords, and the lord among wits'—the Hon. W. R. Spencer, and Captain Marryat."

It may be observed as regards this picture that the society, both of Gore House and Holland House, was almost exclusively that of the sterner sex. There were circumstances in the lives both of Lady Holland and Lady Blessington to account for this.

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENTS WITH GUN-COTTON AND GUNPOWDER.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

An important experiment was carried out a short time ago at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, to discover how far Abel's compressed gun-cotton, which, as our readers are aware, is now being largely introduced into the service, is liable to explosion *en masse* by simple ignition, and whether the explosion or ignition of one case of gun-cotton would necessarily be attended with the explosion or ignition of adjacent cases. For the purpose of this experiment a quantity of compressed gun-cotton was packed in wooden cases, containing 28 pounds each, which, as regards explosive power, is equivalent to about 112 pounds of gunpowder. In the first instance, one of these 28-pound cases, the lid of which was tightly screwed down, was ignited. There was a sudden burst of bright flame, which opened the box without destroying it, and without causing anything of the nature of an explosion. After this eight cases, each containing 28 lbs. of gun-cotton, and two cases containing each 28 lbs. of damp gun-cotton, were placed on the ground, and covered and surrounded by thirty-two more boxes, each of which contained a quantity of sand equal in weight to 28 lbs. of gun-cotton. The object was to imitate as nearly as possible the condition of things in a magazine of gun-cotton, where a number of cases would be piled together, and one of them might be accidentally fired. The ignition of one box caused a sudden rush of bright flame, which penetrated through the pile, and was followed by another rush of flame, due to the ignition of the contents of another box—without any explosion. The result on examination proved to be only a partial disturbance of the pile on one side and the ignition of the contents of only one box in addition to the box full of gun-cotton purposely ignited. The gun-cotton in the six remaining cases had not been ignited, nor had the damp gun-cotton. If any one will take the trouble to consider what would have been the effect of exploding a barrel of gunpowder in the midst of seven other barrels of gunpowder, closely packed and built up into a pile with other barrels, he will be able to appreciate the exceptional and very satisfactory behavior of the gun-cotton in this experiment. Afterwards, a case of damp gun-cotton was placed upon the ground, on the top of it a box of dry gun-cotton, the bottom of the box being thickly smeared with tar, and the box itself being surrounded with shavings. On this case another box of gun-cotton was placed; and the whole was surrounded with boxes of damp gun-cotton and a number of boxes filled with sand. The shavings were then ignited, and the fire communicated in a short time with the interior of the pile, the two cases of dry gun-cotton becoming soon partially enveloped in flame. Nothing further was observed for about a quarter of an hour, when there was a puff, a rush of flame playing through and about the pile, and—nothing more. There was no explosion, no disturbance even of the pile. It was now considered safe to approach the pile. On examination it appeared that no damage had been done beyond charring or burning some of the boxes, charring the surface of the damp gun-cotton as it became dried by the heat. It was supposed that both the boxes of dry cotton had been inflamed; but, some little time afterwards, while the debris was being collected, the second box of gun cotton, which had been burned through, and which had been mistaken for a box filled with sand, suddenly burst into flame—without even injuring a man who was at the moment holding the box. When it is considered that the box full of gun-cotton represented 112 lbs. of gunpowder, this result is sufficiently remarkable.

Those who witnessed this extremely instructive experiment—an experiment which testifies in an unmistakable manner to the safety of properly made compressed gun-cotton in store—and who may have failed to appreciate the exact significance of the trial, can hardly do better than compare the results with those lately obtained on the Plumstead Marshes with gunpowder. On this occasion it was desired to establish whether the statutory distance of twenty yards between the "danger sheds" of an ammunition factory, as laid down by the Gunpowder act, is sufficient to afford complete and adequate protection to the workpeople in sheds situate at this distance from a shed in which 50 lbs. of powder (the maximum quantity permitted by law) may happen to explode. To determine this point, which the Home Office had directed to be investigated in anticipation of the revision of the Gunpowder act, which we are glad to hear is in contemplation, five lightly-built wooden sheds, such as might be employed in private cartridge factories, had been erected at twenty yards distance from one another. Fifty pounds of gunpowder—or less than the equivalent of half the quantity of gun-cotton in one of the cases in the former experiment—was exploded in the central shed of the group. The result was a violent explosion which entirely destroyed the shed in which the explosion took place, and which blew the planks and timbers over a large area—some of the planks being carried to a distance of seventy-five yards. The whole of the sheds were more or less shaken. A large plank was driven on end, like a projectile, through the side of one of the sheds; and it was clearly established that the distance of twenty yards prescribed by law is not sufficient to afford absolute immunity from danger to the workpeople in the adjacent sheds. The very different behavior of the two explosions was very remarkable. This difference might be even more strikingly illustrated by the ignition of a case of gun-cotton in a cartridge-shed, such as that which was completely destroyed in the second experiment by a half-barrel of gunpowder. If this trial were to be made, we believe that the effect upon the shed in which the gun-cotton is exploded would be *nil*.

DIVORCE NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To EDWARD BARTINE, late of the county of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ALMIRA BARTINE should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To ANNE IBBOTSON, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ARVAR JAMES IBBOTTSON should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of his petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To GEORGE R. HALLOWELL, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why LAVINIA C. HALLOWELL should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To ANN CANDY, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why THOMAS D. CANDY should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony encered into with you. according to the prayer of his petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To ALFRED BORDEN, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why CORALINN BORDEN should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To BERNARD McLAUGHLIN, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why MARY McLAUGHLIN should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To DEWITT M. OGDEN, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the 1st MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why HARRIET A. OGDEN should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To THOMAS J. PELKY, late of the county of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why PHEBE J. PELKY should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To JOHN FINLEY, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why CATHARINE FINLEY should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To LEAVITT J. LIBBY, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ELIZABETH B. LIBBY should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To MARY EVERHAM, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why CHARLES EVERHAM should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of his petition filed in said Court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To JOSEPH HARRISON, late of the County of Philadelphia. In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why SARAH J. HARRISON should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To CONSTANTINE B. ELBE, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why LOUISA HENRIETTA ELBE should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To EDWARD F. BROTHER, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ESTHER A. BROTHER should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To ROLF C. LINK, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ELIZABETH C. LINK should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To WILLIAM R. BAKER, late of the county of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why EMMA L. BAKER should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of his petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

DIVORCE NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To JACOB F. SCHILLING, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ANNA D. SCHILLING should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the Honorable the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the fifth (5th) day of June, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing applications for the following CHARTERS OF INCORPORATION, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed, viz.:—

(L. S.)

1. The Fairmount Microscopical Society.
2. Penn Treaty Building and Loan Association. Amendments.
3. Nineteenth Ward Building Association.
4. Oakdale Building and Loan Association.
5. The Undine Barge Club of Philadelphia.
6. Paragon Building and Loan Association.
7. The Southwark Building Association No. 2.
8. Our Building Association.
9. The Rector Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Church of the Good Shepherd, of the city of Philadelphia.
10. The American Artisans' Museum College, of the city of Philadelphia.
11. Chelten Hills Mutual Improvement Association. Amendments.
12. The Union Benevolent Association. Amendments.
13. The Sarsfield Male Beneficial Society of Philadelphia.
14. The Powelton Building Association.
15. The Independent German Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of St. Paul's.
16. The Mount Saint Vincent Mutual Beneficial Society of Germantown, Philadelphia county.
17. The South Broad Street Building and Loan Association of Philadelphia.
18. Purity Lodge, No. 1, Brothers and Sisters of Honor and Friendship.
19. The Commonwealth Building and Loan Association of the City of Philadelphia.
20. Teutonia Building Association.
21. The Goethe Loan and Building Association.
22. Olney Building and Loan Association.
23. The Bethany Baptist Church of Fox Chase, in the Twenty-third ward of the city of Philadelphia.
24. The Samuel Miller Savings and Building Association.
25. The Seamen's Beneficial Society of Philadelphia.
26. The Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Church of Saint Timothy.
27. The Congregation Adath Israel.
28. The German Union Building Association.
29. The Frankford Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of the City of Philadelphia.
30. Henry Grattan Beneficial Society of Philadelphia.
31. The Eagle Building and Loan Association of Philadelphia, No. 3.
32. The Penn Sewing School of Philadelphia.
33. The Logan Square Building and Loan Association.
34. The Sepviva Building Association of Philadelphia.
35. The German Evangelical Reformed Emanuel's Church, at Bridesburg, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
36. Anthracite Loan Company. Amendment.
37. The Old Oaks Cemetery Company of Philadelphia. Amendments.
38. The National Savings Loan and Building Association of the City of Philadelphia. Amendments.
39. West Girard Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.
40. The Leverington Saving Fund and Loan Association of Roxborough. Amendment.
41. The Franklin Saving Fund and Loan Association of Roxborough. Amendment.
42. The Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Church of the Mediator, Philadelphia. Amendments.
43. The Ninth Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. Amendment.
44. The Port Richmond Building and Loan Association.
45. The Board of Trustees of the St. John's Reformed Church of West Philadelphia. Amendments.
46. The Journalists' Fund of Philadelphia.
47. The Ring Association.
48. The State Building Association.
49. The Columbia Beneficial Society of Philadelphia.
50. The Twenty-seventh Ward Land Association.
51. Kensington Building Association No. 3.
52. The Safe and Sure Loan and Building Association.

5 19 RICHARD DONAGAN, Prothonotary.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that "THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE COMPANY" have filed an application for change of name to the "KEYSTONE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY," and that the Honorable the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the 5th day of June, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the said application, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed. RICHARD DONAGAN,

(L. S.)

5 19 Prothonotary.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that "The Germantown and Chesnut Hill Cemetery Company" have filed an application for change of name to "The Ivy Hill Cemetery Company," and that the Honorable the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the 5th day of June, A. D., 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the said application, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed. RICHARD DONAGAN,

(L. S.)

5 19 Prothonotary.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the "Union Club" have filed an application for change of name to the "City Club," and that the Honoraole the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the 5th day of June, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the said application, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed. RICHARD DONAGAN,

(L. S.)

5 19 Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon HENRY E. DOWNING, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Hannah Mary Alder, assignee of Thomas Earp, George Earp, Jr., and Mary Ann Earp, executors of Robert Earp, deceased, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed made between Thomas Earp, George Earp, Jr., and Mary Ann Earp, executors of Robert Earp, deceased, and Henry E. Downing, dated the 6th day of March, A. D. 1861, and recorded 14th day of March, A. D. 1861, in deed book A. C. H., No. 6, page 366, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. B. E. FLETCHER,

(L. S.)

5 25 law2w Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon WILLIAM FRANKLIN, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer John J. Ridgeway, assignee of Lodewyk Sharp, who was assignee of Elias Boudinot, who was assignee as to one moiety of Thomas Bradford, heir-at-law of William Bradford, deceased, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed, Elias Boudinot and William Bradford and wives to William Franklin, dated 24th November, 1794, recorded 6th March, 1797, in D. B. N. J., No. 64, p. 17, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. B. E. FLETCHER,

(L. S.)

5 25 law2w Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, That you summon JOHN E. MOORE and JOSEPH P. ANDREWS, late of your county, so that they be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer J. Pringle Jones of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed reserved by deed Henry Seybert to John E. Moore and Joseph P. Andrews, dated November 2, 1849, recorded in deed book G. W. C., No. 22, page 419, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. JAMES P. WELSH,

(L. S.)

5 25 law 2w Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon ABRAHAM W. JUVENAL, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Amos Ellis sur ground rent deed, Amos Ellis and wife to Abraham W. Juvenal, dated 15th September, 1854, and recorded 26th June, 1854, in D. B. T. H. No. 176, page 381, etc., of a plea of breach of covenant. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. B. E. FLETCHER,

(L. S.)

5 25 law2w Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summonWILLIAM DORANS, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Sarah Harper, who was vendee of Jacob Stroubest, Sheriff, and devisee of Mary Harper, deceased, who was also vendee of Jacob Stroubest, Sheriff, of ground rents belonging to the estate of Benjamin Say, deceased, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed, recorded in deed book L. C., No. 15, pages 309, 310, 311, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. R. DONAGAN,

(L. S.)

5 22 2w Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon JOHN ACHESON, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Lydia Longstreth, William W. Longstreth, and John Cooke Longstreth, executors and trustees under the will of Thomas B. Longstreth, deceased, who was assignee of Charles Noble and wife, of a plea of breach of covenant, sur ground rent deed to Charles Noble and wife to John Acheson, dated November 15, 1866, recorded November 21, 1866, in deed book L. R. B., No. 226, page 272, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. R. DONAGAN,

(L. S.)

5 22 2w Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon THOMAS McGAREY, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Abraham M. Langfeld, Aaron Lichten, and Charles Langfeldt, assignees of William Howell and Rebecca T., his wife, who were assignees of Samuel Vaughn, Trustee, who was assignee of George N. Townsend, Trustee, who was assignee of Samuel Townsend and Ann his wife, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed from Samuel Townsend and Ann his wife. Recorded in D. B. A. D. B., No. 3, page 266, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. R. DONAGAN,

(L. S.)

5 22 2w Prothonotary.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of HENRY ZELLER, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that CAROLINE SCHULZ, a daughter of said decedent, has filed in the said Court her petition and appraisement of the personal estate of said decedent which she elects to retain under act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, and that the same will be approved by the Court on SATURDAY, June 3, A. D. 1871, unless exceptions be filed thereto.

FREDERICK HEYER,
No. 241 South THIRD Street,

5 22 mth4t* Attorney for Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I HAVE applied by petition to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of Philadelphia, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and the said Court has appointed MONDAY, the 29th day of May, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court of Common Pleas Room, to hear me and my creditors.

PEREGRINE F. COOPER, Photographer,
5 13 stuth 6t* No. 2204 CHESNUT Street.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH S. NATT, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of JOSEPH S NATT, dec'd, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to make them known without delay to

JOHN G. FORD, Administrator,
4 27 th 6t No. 304 CHESNUT St., Phila.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.

For circulars apply to
Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

LUMBER

1,000,000 FEET HEMLOCK JOIST AND SCANTLING.
ALL LENGTHS, ALL SIZES.

500,000 FEET 5-4 and 4-4 SOUTHERN PINE FLOORING (Dry).
Our own working. Assorted and unassorted.

250,000 FEET 4-4 VIRGINIA SAP FLOORING (Dry.)
Our own working. Assorted and unassorted.

250,000 FEET 4-4, 3-4, 5-8 and 1-2 INCH SAP BOX BOARDS,

Together with a large and well-selected stock of thoroughly seasoned Building Lumber of all descriptions, suitable for the erection of large factories, stores, dwellings, etc. In connection with the above we are now running a

Steam Saw and Planing Mill,

And are fully prepared to furnish Builders and others with

[Mill Work of all Descriptions,

WINDOW FRAMES, SASH, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BRACKETS, Etc.

SUPERIOR WOOD MOULDINGS A SPECIALTY.

BROWN & WOELPPER,
No. 827 RICHMOND STREET,
5 9 tuthsim PHILADELPHIA.

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1871

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1871

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1871

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St

BUILDERS, TAKE NOTICE.
The largest and best stock of
WOOD MOULDINGS
IN THE STATE,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
Can be found at the
U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
Nos. 22, 24, 26, 28 South FIFTEENTH Street.
Also, Scroll, Bracket, and Turning Work furnished to order at very short notice.
Call and see stock and prices. 4 27 1m

HIGHWAY PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways, until 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, 27th instant, for the construction of a sewer on the line of

WOODLAND STREET, from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-seventh street.

On the east side of ELEVENTH STREET, from South street to Christian street.

On WOOD STREET, from Broad to Fifteenth street.

On EIGHTEENTH ST

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
n Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
n Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
$00,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
$00,000	City of Philadelphia, Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.	25,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
1,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties.	261,650·00
$1,280,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'k't v'l	$1,293·557·00
	Real Estate	56,000·50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375·40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7900, estimated value	5,912·00
	Cash	142,911·73
		$1,820,727·97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,;	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadon,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

C. C. NORTH, President.
A. V. STOUT, Vice-President.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONCACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT
LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397'89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,
No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,851·78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, JR., Secretary.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
FIRE ASSOCIATION,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL ..... $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1871, $1,705,319·07.
STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$1,546,967·92
Ground Rents	22,980 33
Real Estate	55,920·70
U. S. Gov. 6-20 Bonds	45,000·00
Cash on hand	24,449·62
	$1,705,319·07

DIRECTORS.

William H. Hamilton,	Jesse Lightfoot,
John Carrow,	Robert Shoemaker,
George I. Young,	Peter Armbruster,
Joseph R Lyndall,	M. H. Dickinson,
Levi P. Coats,	Peter Williamson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Joseph E. Schell.

Samuel Floyd.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full) ..... $200,000·00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870 ..... 600,388·00

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON Assistant-Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Andenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of P 70..... 2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050
$2,233,2
Losses paid in 1870 ..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	395,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,488
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
WILLIAM BROCKIE.	

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

CAPITAL ..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,687,452·35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881·70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $300,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 16 CHURCH Street (Old Street).

RAILROAD LINES.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FOR NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·15 a. m. Accommodation via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 a. m. Express, and 3·30 p. m. Accommodation via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 p. m. for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·15 a. m. and 3·30 p. m. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 9·30 a. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations.

At 6·15, 8, and 9·30 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, and 5 p. m. for Trenton.

At 6·15, 8, and 9·30 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 p. m. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·15 and 9·30 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 p. m. for Edgewater, Riverside, and Palmyra.

At 6·15 and 9·30 a. m., 12 m., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 p. m. for Fish House.

The 11·30 p. m. Line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7 and 10 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m., New York Express Lines, and 11·30 p. m Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 10 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 a. m., 6·45 and 12 p. m. for Bristol.

At 12 p. m. (Night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 10 a. m., 6·45 p. m., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 5, and 6 p. m. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 6 p. m. for Bristol.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30 and 5 p. m. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 5, and 6 p. m. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 6·45 a. m., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·15 p. m. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 6·45 and 9·30 a. m., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·15 p. m. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7 a. m. and 3 p. m. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc., and 7 a. m. for Schooley's Mountain.

At 9·30 a. m. and 5 p. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations, and at 5 p. m. for Milford.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 a. m. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6 and 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 p. m. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, and Mount Holly.

At 6 a. m., 2·30 and 6·30 p. m. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6 and 11 a. m., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6 a. m., 1 and 3·30 p. m., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WM. H. GATZMER,
May 15, 1871. Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore (Jenral Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·35 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
SUMMER TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871,

the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	7·10 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	4·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	3·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12·30 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	11·20 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	10·00 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·30 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·50 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8·05 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	1·25 A. M.
"	" Sunbury	1·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Mail west with west-bound trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Warren Accommodation east and west with trains on L. S. and M. S. R. W. east and west and at Corry with O. C. and A. R. R. W.

Erie Accommodation east at Corry and west at Corry and Irvinetown with O. C. and A. R. R. W.

Elmira Mail and Buffalo Express make close connection at Williamsport with the N. C. R. W. trains, north and south.

Catawissa passenger trains will be run east from Williamsport on Erie Express, and west to Williamsport on Elmira Mail.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Freight (with passenger car)	7·00 A. M.
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	3·45 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic:—	
Freight	12·45 P. M.
Mail	4·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	6·15 A. M.

LOCAL TRAINS LEAVE:—
For Haddonfield..9 and 10·15 A. M., 2 and 4·15 P. M.
For Atco and intermediate stations..... 10·15 A. M.
For Hammonton and intermediate stations. 6·00 P.M.
RETURNING, LEAVE:—
Haddonfield, 6 and 11 A. M., and 1, 3·15, and 10 P. M.
Atco, 12·15 P. M.; Hammonton 6 A. M.
Night line for Haddonfield leaves Camden 11·30 P. M.
Freight must be delivered at Vine street wharf by 4 P. M. to insure its transportation next day.
5 12 4t D. H. MUNDY Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.
May 15, 1871.

Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way	7·30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8·30 a. m
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n.	12·30 p. m
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3·30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4·30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5·15 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

To Reading	8·00 a. m
To Pottsville	3.15 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation	8·45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10·20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1·00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n.	4·20 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6·15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9·10 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Pottsville	12·25 a. m.
From Reading	7·15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.

PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY,

Leave depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, 8·45 and 11 a. m., 2·15, 4, and 6·30 p. m

Leave West Manayunk, 6·10 and 9·30 a. m., 12 noon, 3·05 and 5·15 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, for Belmont, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4·50, 5·40, and 6·40 P. M.

Leave Belmont, 9·25, 10·25, 11·25 a. m., 1·25, 2·25, 3·25, 4·25, 5·15, 6·15, and 7·05 p. m.

New York Express for Pittsburg and West.

Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 9·50 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Chicago without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 2·40 and 8·10 a. m., and 2 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12·30 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at S. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under Continental Hotel, No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. 213 S. Fourth street.

Through tickets and baggage checks to all principal points in Oil Regions, New York State, Canada, West, and Northwest, may be obtained at the new Union Ticket Office, southeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under the Continental Hotel, or at No. 811 Chesnut street. Tickets to principal local points on sale at above offices. Baggage checked from hotels and residences by the Union Transfer Co.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.
ON AND AFTER MAY 8.

TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7·15, 7·35, 8·33, 9·05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·10, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 8·15, 9, 10·15, 11, 11·40, 12·30, night.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m.; 12·45, noon; 2·15, 4·05, 5·40, 7, 8·45, and 11·25 p. m.

FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6·25, 6·50, 7·25, 8·05, 8·10, 8·45, 9, 9·25, 10, 11·05, 11·55 a. m.; 1, 1·55, 3, 3·30, 3·55, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·10, 6·40, 7·10, 8, 9·05, 10, 10·30, 11·25 p. m.

SUNDAY—8·10, 9·05 a. m.; 1·05, 2·35, 3, 5·55, 6, 8·20, and 10·20 p. m.

The 8·05 and 9·25 a. m. down trains, and 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

Passengers taking the 7·25 a. m. and 6·40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7·35, 9·05, 10, 12 a. m., 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, 5·45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11·40 p. m.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m., 12·45 noon, 2·15, 5·40, 7, 8·45, p. m.

FROM CHESNUT HILL—6·10, 7·10, 7·50, 8·30, 9·10, 10·50, 11·40 a. m., 1·40, 3·40, 5·45, 6·25, 6·55, 8·50, 10·15, 11·10 p. m.

Sunday—7·50, 8·45 a. m., 12·45, noon, 2·15, 5·40, 8, 10 p. m.

TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6·05, 7·30, 9, and 11·05 a.m., 12·05, m., 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 8·05, 10·20, and 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9 a. m., 1·30, 3, 7·15, and 9·30 p. m.

FROM NORRISTOWN—5·30, 6·30, 7, 7·40, 8, 8·50, 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 6·15, 8, 10 p. m.

Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1·15, 5, 7, 9·30 p. m.

TO MANAYUNK—6·05, 7·30, 9, 10·05, 11·05 a. m. 12·05 noon, 12·45, 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 7·05, 8·05, 9·05, 10·20, 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12·40 noon, 1·30, 2·10, 3, 4·45, 7·15, 9·30 p. m.

FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6·38, 7·34, 8·05, 8·22, 9·20, 10·45, 11·30 a. m., 1·28, 2·15, 3, 3·58, 5, 6·25, 6·45, 7·45, 8·30, 9·45, 10·30 p m.

Sunday—7·30, 9, 9·30, 10·50 a.m., 1·30, 1·45, 3·10, 5·30, 6, 7·30, 10 p. m.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7·30, 11·05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6·15, 10 a. m., and 3·30 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7·15 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6·30 a m. and 6·36 p. m.

The 7·40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Domino or Schus' Lane.

The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.

The 4 p. m. train up from Philadelphia is the only train that stops at Domino Lane.

Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4·40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6·40 a m.

Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 1·30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 12·25 and 5·20 p. m.

For points on Perkiomen Railroad leave Ninth and Green at 1·30 p. m. Returning, leave Schwenksville at 4·45 p. m., arriving at Ninth and Green at 6·50 p. m.

Passengers by 1·30 p. m. train connect at Phœnixville with train for Pottstown and Reading.

Passengers taking the 7·30 and 7·35 a. m. and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.

The 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
On and after MONDAY, April 24,

Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

For West Chester at 7·25 and 10 A. M., 2·30, 7·10, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·45 P. M. This train stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction, 6·30, 8·50 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 5·30 P. M. Stops at all stations. The 5·30 P. M. will run to West Chester on Saturdays.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10 A. M., 2, 5, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·35 A. M. Stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 5·25, 8·10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M. Stops at all stations.

A train will leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 5 A. M. every Monday.

ON SUNDAY

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7 A. M. and 5P. M.

H. K. SMITH, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

10 A. M. train will run to Kennett till other wise ordered.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 4·20 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MAY 14, 1871.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Bryn Mawr Accommodation	6·30 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A.M. & 1·10

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

P. O. S. OF A.

Meeting of the Third Degree Delegates—The Officers—The Order, Etc.

The Commandery Convention, composed of delegates of the third or blue degree of the above order, assembled in the hall of Philadelphia Commandery, at Eighth and Race streets, this morning at half-past ten o'clock.

Representatives were present from each subordinate commandery in the State, and the delegates were welcomed by the commanding officer of Philadelphia Commandery in a neat and brief address.

The officers of the convention are as follows:—

State Commander—G.H. Hawksworth, Clinton co.
" Vice-Commander—A. B. Albright, Philada.
" Master of Ceremonies—J. G. Bast, Schuylkill county.
" Secretary—Henry J. Stager, Philadelphia.
" Treasurer—M. Alexander, Blair county.
" Chaplain—H. A. Kerts, Berks county.
" Inspector—W. B. Bodentorn, Lebanon co.
Sergeant-at-Arms—J. C. Schall, Montgomery co.

The convention will continue in session during the entire day, and much interesting business pertaining to the Commandery branch of the order will be acted upon.

The convention has accepted an invitation from the Dauphin District and will lend its influence to make the general parade in August next, at Harrisburg, a success.

The various reports of the secretary and treasurer were read and referred, and they show a fair increase in the status of the degree.

A proposition to form a national head was discussed, and will be likely established this year.

A new uniform, after the Continental pattern, was favorably acted upon.

The Committee on Business reported certain propositions as to change of name, which were made the special order of business for the evening session. The business of this afternoon and evening will be of no consequence except to those connected with the order.

To-morrow the delegates will be entertained by their city brethren, will visit different places of interest, and will attend the Walnut Street Theatre in the evening. The Order of the Sons of America has been in existence twenty-four years. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, however, the order almost universally suspended, and although it was established in nearly every State in the Union, but two camps maintained an existence. Now there are 154 camps in the State of Pennsylvania alone, and a membership of about 25,000.

The order is patriotic, but also benevolent and beneficial, zealously extending the same aid and succor to their unfortunate brethren as do other organizations of the present day. It is purely a national order, and distinctly assumes a protective policy in regard to our public school system, and denounces the use of public moneys for any sectarian purposes; opposes a union of Church and State, and, in fact, favors everything that has a tendency to purify the American people. It wars not with the adopted citizens, and embraces men of all leading political persuasions.

The order is divided into three degrees. The first, styled the Red, is divided into camps; the second is the White, and the third the Blue or Commandery, and is only established in districts, and is the highest degree of the order.

THE "UNTERRIFIED"—THE CONVENTION ORGANIZERS.—We have been able to discover who are to organize the various Democratic conventions. The elected are:—

Mayor's Convention—Squire William McMullin.
Controller's—Thomas McDonough.
Coroner's—Philip Mitten.
District Attorney's—John P. McFadden.
City Commissioner's—Thomas Fay.
Judicial—Isaac Leech.
Prothonotary's—James McColgan.
City Treasurer's—John W. Powell.
City Solicitor's—Francis Haggerty, detective.

RECENT DEATHS.—Captain Charles F. Brevoor, for many years connected with the Board of Surveyors, died last evening, after a lingering illness, at 10 o'clock, at his residence in Camden, N. J.

Mr. Alfred B. Mustin died this morning at the residence of his parents, No. 3908 Spruce street, after a short attack of lung fever. A brother of the deceased, Dr. J. Burton Mustin, is also suffering from a severe and dangerous sickness, and a bright and prosperous career in his profession bids fair to be speedily cut short.

TWO ON ONE.—A drunken man named James Montgomery had a fierce tussel with Policeman Morgan, who attempted to arrest him last night, at Eleventh and Christian streets. He first took the officer unawares, and knocked him into the gutter. At this moment a friend of Montgomery arrived on the scene and took a hand. The pair then fell upon the officer and beat him badly. The officer, however, stuck to Montgomery, and succeeded finally in locking him up. Alderman Bonsall held the drunken ruffian in $1000 bail.

COAL OPERATORS IN COUNCIL.—Yesterday afternoon there was a meeting in this city of Lehigh coal operators, to consider some minor differences between them and the workmen at the mines at Hazleton, Beaver Meadow and contiguous localities, with a view to an immediate resumption of mining operations there, and a reduction of tolls by the carrying companies. Without arriving at any definite conclusion the meeting was adjourned for two weeks.

LEATHER.—A push-cart containing three sides of sole leather is in the Third District Station House awaiting an owner. A policeman yesterday afternoon saw the articles in the custody of a negro at Second and Walnut streets, and, suspecting that the goods were stolen, he "proceeded" for the colored man, who abandoned the cart and made his escape.

SILVERWARE FOUND.—Officer Dowling, of the Fourth district, last night found concealed in Franklin Square a half dozen silver forks and a number of table and teaspoons of the same metal. The forks have on them "J. Craig," and the spoons are marked "P. I. C." The articles are at the station-house, on Cherry street, above Fourth, awaiting an owner.

OFF THE TRACK.—Yesterday afternoon a freight train on the Chesnut Hill Road ran off the track near Mount Airy station, but caused no other damage than that which resulted to the company from the detention of the trains running to and from Chesnut Hill, which lasted about five hours.

CARELESSNESS REWARDED.—Mary Harris, a colored servant of forty years, attempted this morning to light a stove by the aid of petroleum. The oil exploded and badly burned her. The accident happened at her home, No. 3 Fagan's court, at Eighth and Lombard streets. She is now in the Pennsylvania Hospital.

MISSING.—Mr. Patrick Gartland, living at Cadwallader and Jefferson streets, has been missing from his home for several days past. He went fishing in a boat on the Delaware a few days ago, and this fact causes his friends much anxiety. He is a young man of twenty-two years.

DEAD CHILD FOUND.—A dead female child was found on a lot at Broad and Washington streets this morning. The Coroner has charge of the body.

WITHDRAWN.—Much to the regret of numerous friends, Mr. George T. Deiss has withdrawn from the canvass as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas.

STABLE DAMAGED.—The stable attached to Specht's lager beer brewery, on Alder street, above Thompson, was damaged by fire at one o'clock to-day.

DIRTY.—The police this morning report the inlet at Seventh and Barclay streets in a very filthy and odorous condition.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Jimmy Logue and his Pal.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Finletter.

James Logue and John Jenkins, alias Walker, were to-day tried upon the charge of breaking into the house of Mr. William A. Furman, No. 1538 North Twelfth street, on the 15th inst., and stealing therefrom some jewelry and silver-ware. The witnesses for the Commonwealth testified to the following state of facts:—During the peace parade, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Furman, who was on the side of the street opposite to his house, happened to look over home, and saw two men walk out of his back yard, get into a wagon and drive off, and going to see what had been done he found that his house had been forcibly entered from the rear, and a number of articles had been stolen. These two men he identified as the prisoners. A lady living in the neighborhood saw the men leave Mr. Furman's house, and said they were the prisoners, describing the hats they wore. Within an hour afterwards they were seen with a wagon on Girard avenue, below Broad street, and were arrested. None of Mr. Furman's goods were found, but a complete set of burglar's tools was discovered in the wagon. In answer to this, the defense examined Prison-keeper Grubb, who said that he allowed Mr. Furman to look at the prisoners in their cell, and he then said he was unable to identify them; and Grubb also said that about 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the 15th inst. he saw Logue in Dickerson street, between Fifth and Sixth. Joseph A. Culvert said he was in the detective police business, and that on the day of this occurrence he saw Logue at Third and Lombard streets from twenty-five minutes after 2 o'clock in the afternoon until fifteen minutes before 3 o'clock. Verdict guilty.

At the conclusion of the trial Judge Finletter sentenced the prisoner to eight years' confinement in the Penitentiary.

CREAM PUFFS.

A Whole Household Poisoned from Eating Them.

Some of the ladies of Mr. Burkhardt's family were out shopping yesterday morning, and among the articles purchased were a dozen and a half of cream puffs. They were taken home, spread upon the table, and were eaten by the entire family. The two children of Rev. Dr. Wilson and a little daughter of Dr. Thurston were there also and partook of the dainties. In about two hours the whole family were seized with violent vomiting, which continued till nearly midnight.

Dr. Breyfogle was called in and pronounced the symptoms to be those of poison. Mr. Burkhardt was absent, and consequently escaped the calamity which might have befallen him, but all the other members of the family, consisting of Mrs. Burkhardt, two nieces, six children, and three servants, were victims of the unfortunate meal. The contents of the stomachs appeared green and bilious and mixed with blood.

Different persons have visited the place where the purchase was made and conversed with the proprietor. He states that the cream puffs were made in a copper vessel, and this furnishes a conjecture of how the sad affair originated. It is supposed that the vessel after being used was not thoroughly cleansed, and a quantity of verdigris formed upon the sides, which is a deadly poison. Of course when the vessel was used again this verdigris became mixed with the custard or other contents, and thus was formed the combination which did so much mischief. To-morrow one of these puffs will be taken to a chemist and analyzed. The investigation may disclose something more definite concerning this unpleasant affair.—*Louisville Journal, 23d.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, May 25, 1871.

The Philadelphia money market continues to be abundantly supplied with funds, and with a liberal disposition on the part of lenders and the easy rates asked for money, the market may be qualified as extremely easy. We quote first-class business paper scarce and easy at 6 per cent. both in the banks and in the open market, and call loans at 5 per cent. on Government and other stock securities. Occasional transactions are reported a fraction lower than the inside rates given.

Gold is quiet and stronger, the sales this morning ranging from 111⅝ to 111¾, opening and closing at ⅝.

Stocks were very active and higher on the entire list. Sales of State 6s, 1st series, at 102¼, and City 6s, new, at 102⅛@103.

Reading Railroad was in brisk demand, with heavy sales as high as 58⅝. Free sales of Pennsylvania at 62@62⅝, the latter b. o., and Camden and Amboy at 130⅝@130¾. Sales of Catawissa at 21½; Lehigh Valley at 62⅝@62½; North Pennsylvania at 48; Little Schuylkill at 47; and Philadelphia and Erie at 28@28½, the latter b. o.

Canal shares were firm, with large sales of Lehigh at 36¼@36½, and some lots Susquehanna at 10¼.

In the rest of the list we notice sales of Commonwealth Bank at 54½; Bank of Commerce at 60, and McClintock Oil at ⅝.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$100 City 6s, New	102⅝	20 sh Cam & Am	130⅛
$1100 Sch N 6s, 82..	79½	10 do	130⅛
15 sh Com'h Bk	54½	700 sh Reading R	58⅝
22 sh Bk of Com'ce	60	300 do	850.58⅝
100 sh Penna R.	860. 62	300 do	850. 56½
177 do	62¼	300 do	b60. 58⅝
6 do allot.	62¼	1200 do	58⅝
100 do	62¾	300 do	b30. 58½
26 do allot.	62	200 do	b30. 58⅝
100 sh Leh Na	860. 36¼	75 sh N Penna R	47
400 do	860. 36⅜	1700 sh McClintock	⅝
100 do	b60. 36⅛	100 sh Leh V R	b30. 62½
800 do	b30. 36⅛	22 do	62¾
24 sh Mech Bk	32½		

SECOND BOARD.

$7000 City 6s, New	103	1 sh Minehill R	54
$3000 Leh Gold L	93¼	414 sh Penna R	62½
$4000 C & A m 6s, '89	95	400 do	62½
400 sh Read R	b60. 58⅛	30 sh Leh V R	62½
300 do	58⅜	44 sh Cam & Am	130⅜
200 do	58⅝	59 sh O C & A R	52
200 do	860. 58⅜	100 sh 13th & 15th R	24½
100 do	830. 58⅝		

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111⅛	10·25 A. M.	111⅛
10·10 "	111⅜	11·55 "	111⅛
10·23 "	111⅜	12·00 M.	111⅛
10·24 "	111⅜		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117⅜; do. 1862, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do., July, 1865, new, 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1867, do. 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1868, do. 113⅛@113⅜; 10-40s, 109⅛@109⅜. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115⅛@115⅜; Gold, 111⅛@111⅜; Silver, 107⅛@106⅜; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 99@92½; Central Pacific Railroad, 102⅞@103⅜; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 84⅞@85⅜.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do., July, 1865, 113⅛@113⅜; do., July, 1867, 113⅛@113⅜; do July 1868, 113⅛@113⅜; 10-40s, 109⅛@109⅜. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115⅛@115⅜; Gold, 111⅛@111⅜.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, May 25.—The Flour market is without special change. There is scarcely any inquiry for shipment, and the operations of the home consumers are limited to their immediate wants. About 600 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $5·70@6; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $6·75@7; Minnesota do. do. at $7@7·12½; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7@7·50; and fancy brands at $7·75@9, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·87½. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The demand for prime Wheat is steady from the local millers, but inferior grades are neglected. Sales of 2000 bushels at $1·63@1·65 for Indiana red; $1·63@1·64 for Ohio and Pennsylvania do.; $1·68@1·71 for amber, and $1·75@1·84 for white. Rye ranges from $1 to $1·10 for Southern, Western, and Pennsylvania. Corn is dull and weak. Sales of yellow at 75@76c., and Western mixed at 74@75c. Oats are fair and in fair request. Sales of 2500 bushels Pennsylvania and Western at 65@66c. for mixed, and 67@68c. for white.

In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Seeds.—Cloverseed sells in a small way at 8@8¼c. per lb. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed is wanted at $2·20.

Bark is steady at $30 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Whisky is not so firm. 500 barrels Western, in bond, sold at 95c., but is now offered at 94½c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 25

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....66 | 11 A. M.....78 | 2 P. M.....84

SUN RISES.....4·27 | MOON SETS.....
SUN SETS.....7·16 | HIGH WATER.....6·3

(By Cable.)

LIVERPOOL, May 25.—Arrived, ship W. C. Russell, from New York, and steamship Bolivar, from Mobile.

(By Telegraph.)

HALIFAX, N. S., May 25.—H. B. M. ship Philomel, Commander Walker, has arrived from Bermuda. The admiral and squadron are expected on Saturday.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 25.—Arrived, bark Derrifruhling, from Rio for orders.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Empire, Hinckley, Charleston, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Hannah Sophia, Tear, Bridgeport, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Vashti Sharp, Sharp, Cambridgeport, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Althea, Smith, Boston, do.
Schr General Scott, Hughes, Princetown, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr E. G. Millard, Wallace, Portland, do.
Schr E. B. Phillips, Gardner, Somerset, do.
Barge Young John, Corolan, Williamsburg, do.
Barge Mary Elizabeth, Kinkaid, New York, do.
Barge Horatio Seymour, Fenton, New Haven, do.
Schr Sarah Clark, Griffen, Boston, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr John L. Merrill, Wicks, Boston, do.
Schr S. E. Dunn, Ray, Salem, do.
Barge Henry Gormley, Gormley, New York, do.
Barge Young James, Crawford, do. do.
Barge F. F. Sheehy, Sheehy, do. do.
Barge Mary Ann Duffy, Duffy, do. do.
Barge Andy Johnson, Loughery, do. do.
Barge Lewis Royer, Ewing, do. do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Holmes, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Eliza Ann West, Hendrickson, 2 days from Milford, Del., with railroad ties to John L. Redner.
Schr Ida L, Bearse, from Boston, with bones to Tiers & Co.
Schr E. Kidder, Baker, from Gardiner, Me., with ice.
Schr J. R. Ellis, Baxter, fm Virginia, with lumber.
Schr Amelia, Terry, from New Haven.
Schr H. Curtis, Curtis, from New York.
Schr E. Megee, Smith, from Boston.
Tug Joe Johnson, Ingraham, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchings, Mulford, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & MCMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, May 24.—The following barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light:—L. R. King, C. Downer, D. Jones, W. S. Burton, Robert Adams, and Experiment.

O. L. Nims, with iron, for Trenton.
W. T. Blessing, with iron, for Wilmington.
M. E. Hannigan, with rye, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, May 24.—The following barges left in tow at noon to-day, eastward:—G. Mayer, M. O'Reilly, A. Goodwin, D. R. Graves, G. C. Satterlee, Iowa, F. C. King, M. E. Kirkpatrick, G. R. Burritt, A. C. Buck, and San Jacinto, all with coal, for New York.

C. F. Berwind, with coal, for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, May 25.—*Weather.*—Wind:—May 24, 1 P. M., N. W.; 4 P. M., W. ¼ S.; 6 P. M., S. S. W., clear, pleasant. Barometrical:—From 7 P. M. to midnight of 24th, barometer stood 30·29-30; May 25, 6 A. M., 30 32-80.

May 25, 6 A. M, wind S. W. In our peregrinations along the avenue this A. M., and looking across to our quiet, pretty, comparatively little neighboring city Camden, I again saw the smoke from the furnaces of North Camden (we will be pardoned for using them as indicators) seeking the earth instead of aspiring to the upper regions. Weather prognosticators will say farmers, in the next forty-eight hours, may expect refreshing showers to gladden gardens and fields. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, May 25.—The following boats leave in tow to-day:—

Harry Craig and B. C. Shaffer, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
General Meade, with lumber to Norcross & Sheetz.
B. J. Tinsman, with lumber to J. P. Woolverton.
Mary Ann, with lumber to Brown & Walter.
L. N. Levan, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.
Charlie and Rollie, with lumber, for Princeton, N.J.
M. A. Strine, with coal to H. S. Gross.
Pennsylvania Canal Co., with coal to N. G. Burriss.
Four Brothers, with bark to order. J. H.

FINE STATIONERY
AND
Card Engraving.
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuths6p

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
A fine assortment of FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN PAPER, with Envelopes to Match.
PAPER and ENVELOPES, ready stamped, always on hand.
JOHN LINERD,
11 30 wumsp No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have agreed to dissolve the limited copartnership heretofore existing between them, under the firm and style of J. WILLIAM JONES & Co., and the said dissolution will take effect at the expiration of four weeks from the date hereof.

J. WILLIAM JONES,
JOHN MAXSON, JR.
May 25, 1871. 5th4t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of BARBARA A. WALKER, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOSEPH E. and JAMES D. WALKER, Executors and Trustees under the last will and testament of BARBARA A. WALKER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 532 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. J. G. ROSENGARTEN,
5 25thstu5t Auditor.

IN THE SUPREME COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Trustee, etc., vs. "THE UNION CAR AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA." Levari Facias, January term, 1871, No. 487. And
"THE UNION CAR AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA," vs. ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Trustee. In equity. Order of sale, January term, 1871, No. 8.

The auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund arising from the Sheriff's and Trustee's sales, under the above writs, of all that certain lot or square of ground, with the buildings, improvements, and machinery thereon erected, situate in the Twenty-seventh ward of said city; bounded by Lehman or Thirty-first street, Locust street, Spruce street, and Thirtieth street, and Hare street as vacated. Also, all that certain other lot or piece of ground, situate in the Twenty-seventh ward aforesaid; bounded by said Thirtieth street, Spruce street, ground of William C. Allison, Hare street as vacated, and the river Schuylkill, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, June the 5th, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at his office, No. 206 West WASHINGTON Square, in said city, when and where all persons are required to make their claims or be debarred from coming upon said fund.

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS,
5 25thstu5t Auditor.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY
RAILROAD LEASE.
STOCKHOLDERS
OF THE
Camden and Amboy Railroad, Delaware and Raritan Canal, and New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company,

ARE INVITED TO SIGN A CONSENT TO LEASE THE WORKS TO THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, NOW READY AT THE OFFICES OF

SAMUEL WELSH, Chairman,
No. 218 South DELAWARE Avenue.
D. M. ROBINSON,
No. 138 South THIRD Street.
GAW, BACON & CO.,
No. 315 WALNUT Street.
THOMAS A. BIDDLE & CO.,
No. 326 WALNUT Street.
BULL & NORTH, THIRD and DOCK Streets.
5 24 10t

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The Treaty Ratification.

Secrecy Injunction Not Removed.

Condition of Mr. Colfax.

More Indian Outrages.

The Apaches on the War Path.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Secrecy Injunction.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Senate in executive session refused to remove the injunction of secrecy vote on the ratification of the Treaty of Washington. The Senate expects to adjourn this afternoon.

Mr. Colfax

is somewhat better, but not out of danger.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:—Addison Lowe, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats, Second Judicial district; James G. Marshall, Assessor Internal Revenue, Twenty-third Pennsylvania district; Leander Gersard, United States Attorney, Nebraska; First Lieutenant William R. Brown, to be captain; and Second Lieutenants C. H. Coston and A. L. Watson, to be first lieutenants in the Marine Corps.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

The Apaches on the War Path.

SANTA FE, N. M., May 24.—News was received at the military headquarters of this district to-night, by an express messenger from Camp Apache, Arizona, that the whole tribe of Mountain Apaches have declared open war against the whites. Supposed to have been caused by the recent killing of a hundred Indians at Camp Grant. There is a very urgent request for military assistance from this district.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Foster Case.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Judge Stuart, Foster's counsel, complained of articles in many of the papers reflecting on the prisoner, especially one in the *Tribune* to-day, and moved for the arrest of the editor of the *Tribune* for contempt of court. Judge Cardozo declined to take action, and Mr. Stuart then moved for an arrest of judgment in Foster's case, the argument on which will be heard to-morrow.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Arrived, steamship Nebraska, from Liverpool.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, May 25.—Mr. Connell introduced a bill limiting the provisions of the act approved May 17, 1871, as supplement to act relating to executors and administrators, approved February 24, 1834.

Mr. Brodhead, one relative to prosecution for libel. It provides that in all prosecutions for libel and slander it shall be competent for the accused to produce in his defense testimony in support of the truthfulness of the alleged libel or slander, and that publication of the same was not prompted by malice, but was for the public benefit.

The following bills were passed:—Bill authorizing the State Treasurer to pay Mary Bowers, of Chester, an annuity; bill vacating Twenty-sixth street, between Washington avenue and Grav's Ferry road; bill relative to the paving of Passyunk road with rubble pavement, which was called up by Mr. Hensley; bill divorcing Mary Ella and David Barton Janney, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Nagle called up his bill relative to public buildings in Philadelphia, offered some weeks ago as an amendment to a bill on the same subject but which was then declared not germane. This bill reads as follows:—

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., It shall be lawful for the commissioners to erect upon the four Penn Squares, or on so many of them as they may deem necessary, as they were enclosed at the time of the passage of the act to which this is a supplement, buildings for all public purposes, excepting for the courts and the offices incidental thereto, as hereinafter mentioned, and to rebuild, enlarge, and otherwise improve the present court house and adjacent buildings, so as to make them suitable for the accommodation of the various courts, prothonotaries, juries, District Attorney, Sheriff, and such other officers and purposes as are connected with the courts, and promptly after the passage of this act to procure suitable place for the buildings on the Penn Squares, which shall be called Municipal buildings, and for the other buildings and the respective plans shall be approved by ordinance of Councils before their final adoption by the said commissioners.

Section 2. The commissioners shall on or before the 25th day of October in each year present to Councils their estimates of the sums required for the succeeding year, specifying the objects in detail as far as practicable o, and, upon approval of the same by the Councils, it shall be the duty of the Councils from time to time to raise by loan, and appropriate to the use of said commissioners such sums of money as may be necessary in the manner provided by law in reference to Fairmount Park; and the said Councils shall appropriate out of the ordinary receipts of said city such sums of money as may be requisite for the official and other expenses of said commission other than those relating to construction, and no contract shall be made until after an appropriation sufficient for its payment.

Section 3. The commissioners shall present to the City Councils, together with their requisition for money for the preceding year, a detailed statement and report of their proceedings and expenditures for the current year immediately preceding such report.

Section 4. So much of the act to which this is a supplement as authorizes the commissioners to vacate any portion of Broad or Market streets, or requires the streets passing around the buildings to be at least one hundred feet in width, or provides for the levy of a special tax, or is inconsistent with the provisions of this supplement, shall be and the same is hereby repealed, and in consideration of the erection of said buildings on the Penn Squares, as is directed by this act, no part of Broad street shall ever be built upon or have railway or any obstruction laid thereon, and Market street shall forever be opened of at least its present width, provided that the total amount to be expended in the erection and completion of the municipal buildings on Penn Square shall not exceed two million five hundred thousand dollars, and the total amount to be expended in the enlargement of the judicial buildings on Independence Square shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Brooke said he was opposed to the bill because it proposed the continuance of buildings on Independence Square. He was willing that the public buildings should be erected on the Penn Squares and that Councils should control the expenditure of the money, but wanted all the buildings taken from Independence Square except the hall.

Mr. Connell said the bill merely provided for the alteration of the old building, prevented the intersection from being blocked up, and put the commissioners in the same attitude to Councils that the Park Commission occupied.

Mr. Dechert accepted the bill, as it was the best that could be secured.

Messrs. Dill and Wallace also advocated it. Also, Mr. White.

Mr. Nagle said he introduced the bill in the interest of the people and because it meets his objections to the original bill, and also because it will settle the question. The bill then passed finally.

House.

The House met at 9 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Mann called up Senate bill preventing changes of school books more than once every three years in the public schools.

Senate amendment to bill opening Seventeenth street, directing the Commissioner of Highways to do it, was concurred in.

Senate substitute for the bill relative to Stevedore Lyons was read. It requires stevedores to pass a board of examination and give security in ten thousand dollars.

Mr. Quigley moved that the House non-concur, which was agreed to, and Messrs. Quigley, Mooney and Albright were appointed a committee of conference on the bill.

Senate amendment to bill changing the mode of selecting Controllers of Public Schools in Philadelphia, allowing the School Board to select one of their number, or other citizen, was concurred in.

A communication was received from the Senate to the effect that they had insisted upon their amendment to the Constitutional Convention bill, and asked for a committee of conference.

On motion of Mr. Mann the House insisted upon its non-concurrence, and Messrs. Mann, White, and Leonard were appointed a committee of conference on the part of the House.

Senate joint resolution suspending for to-day the rule preventing the transmission of private bills between the two houses within three days of final adjournment, was opposed by Messrs. Heinecki, John Hall, and Mann, and favored by Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, and was not agreed to.

Senate bill relative to clandestine marriages passed. This bill does not make clergymen liable except where they knowingly and wilfully violate the law.

FOURTH EDITION

Hail Storm in Illinois.

Young Men's Christian Association

Address to Queen Victoria.

Revenue and Customs Receipts.

Fires in New England.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 25.

Young Men's Christian Convention.

The International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association was called to order at 9 o'clock this morning by the President.

After the usual preliminaries the permanent committees for the year were announced.

The convention then proceeded to the consideration of the first proposition of discussion for the day, which was "God's Word: the best course for its study, and the best manner in which it can be taught by the Young Men's Christian Association."

The topic of "God's Word" was discussed by Rev. H. M. Parsons, of Boston; Walton, of Indianapolis; Burnell, of Illinois; Fisher, of Ohio; Daniel, of Baltimore, and Peck, of Massachusetts.

The President read a telegram from Newark, N. J., stating that a German association, numbering 60 members, was formed in that city last evening. Also, a telegram from Selma, Ala., that an extensive work of grace is pervading the whole community.

The topic set for discussion, namely:—"State Conventions, and How to Organize and Conduct Them," was discussed by Messrs. Cowley, of Wisconsin, Roland, of Massachusetts, Holden, of Rhode Island, Blask, of Maryland, Machan, of Halifax, Miller, of Ohio, Free, of Pittsburg, Wadsworth, of New Brunswick, Stevens, of Vermont, Platt, of New York, and Dr. Knott, of St. Louis.

The President read the following despatch to the Queen of England: The sixteenth International Convention of the Y. M. C. A. of the United States and British provinces offer to her Majesty Queen Victoria their heartfelt congratulations upon the auspicious return of her birthday. May the peace of God dwell in her heart, and the God of Peace bind Great Britain and the United States in fraternal and perpetual union. JOHN WANAMAKER, President.

A Corps of Lady Counters

belonging to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury, has just returned to Washington from Glen Mills, Pa., where they were engaged in counting for the Government at those mills. They report everything correct.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Fire in New Hampshire,

BOSTON, May 25.—The Prentice mansion at Northwood, New Hampshire, was destroyed with its contents by fire yesterday.

An Aerolite

fell in Searsport, Maine, on Sunday, weighing twelve pounds.

Railway Bankruptcy Case.

The Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad Company is in the Circuit Court to-day on an application of Enoch Sweatt to have Judge Shipley's bankruptcy decree set aside. Mr. Sweatt holds stock and bonds to the amount of $80,000, and is opposed by Seth Adams and others, upon whose petition the road was declared bankrupt. Judge Clifford presides, and the hearing is likely to be tedious, as a long list of counsel, including Butler, are employed by the Adams party.

A Jury Fail to Agree.

The jury in the case of Moran, for killing Officer Packford, failed to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged.

Fire at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, May 25.—A fire on Sharon street last night destroyed six tenement houses belonging to John Welch and two adjacent barns. Loss $6000; insurance $2800.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Severe Hail Storm in Illinois.

QUINCY, Ill., May 25.—A very heavy rain and hail storm occurred yesterday afternoon, the hailstones weighing two to three ounces, and much damage was done to the crops. It was the severest storm known in this section for years. Two boys were nearly drowned in this city during the storm. They took refuge in a culvert, and one of them washed down the stream two hundred yards, and taken from the water in an insensible condition. The other was saved by a rope.

Trial for Forgery.

The trial of Rudolphus K. Turner, a prominent capitalist and land dealer, on charge of forging a contract, was concluded last night, and the case was given to the jury. A verdict of acquittal is expected.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Bids for Gold.

NEW YORK, May 25.—$6,818,500 at 110·90@111·65; awards, $2,000,000 at 111·60@111·65.

Ship News.

Arrived, steamer Columbia, from Havana.

Customs Receipts

for the week ending May 20:—

New York	$2,574,675
Philadelphia	147,584
Boston	368,140

Internal Revenue Receipts

to-day $429,414.

The customs receipts during the week ending May 13, from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and New Orleans, aggregated $3,799,928.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Stocks steady. Money 3 per cent. Gold, 111¾. 5-20s, 1862, cp., 111¾; do. 1864, cp., 111¾; do. 1865, cp., 111¾; do. 1865, new, 113¾; do. 1867, 113¾; do. 1868, 113¾; 10-40s, 109¾; Virginia 6s, new, 74½; Missouri 6s, 93½; Canton Co., 83½; Cumberland preferred, 94; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 99½; Erie, 30½; Reading, 117½; Adams Express, 80½; Michigan Central, 124½; Michigan Southern, 113⅝; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 124½; Chicago and Rock Island, 118½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99½; Western Union Telegraph, 59½.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Cotton strong; middling uplands, 16½c.; middling Orleans, 16½c. Flour quiet and steady; market without decided change. Wheat steady; spring, $1·60 afloat; winter red and amber steady; spring, $1·60 afloat; winter red and amber Western, $1·65@1·67. Corn heavy; mixed Western, 69@72c. Oats quiet; Ohio, 67@70c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet and steady. Lard steady. Whisky nominally 93½@94c.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, May 25—9·30 A.M.—Wheat steady; No. 2, $1·26½, seller May or June. Corn quiet but firm, 52½@52¾, seller May or June; 53½@54, seller July.

F